

THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL

VOLUME XI

NUMBER 10

June, 1931

Review of the Year in Athletics

John L. Griffith

An Experiment on Learning to
Drive a Golf Ball

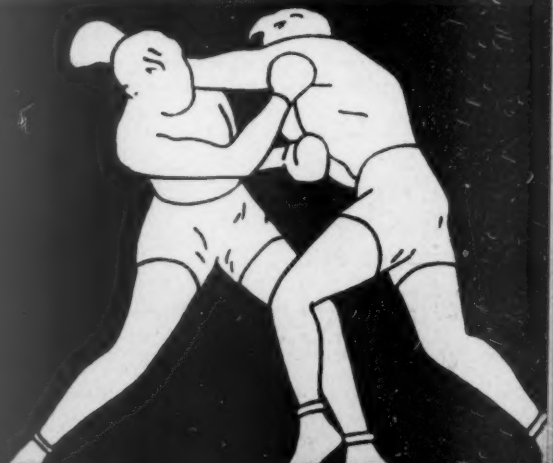
Coleman R. Griffith, Ph. D.

Municipal Athletics

Robert M. Shultz

Physical Education and
Athletics for Boys in a
Large High School

Glen Holmes



Two New Athletic Items For Comfort and Protection

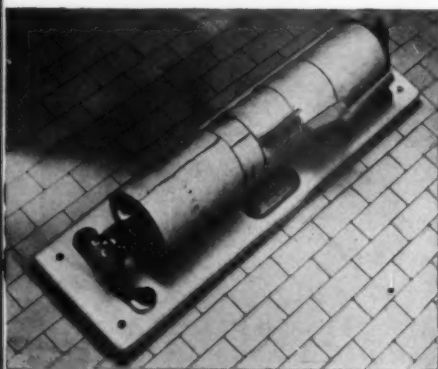


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The End of the Year

JUNE marks the close of another year in high school and college athletics. The Editor takes this opportunity of expressing the wish that the coaches may enjoy a profitable and pleasant summer. Those who read this issue of the magazine will appreciate the fact that athletics are sound, that the coaches generally recognize their responsibilities and are living up to them and that the public has confidence in the kind of athletics that are sponsored by the schools and colleges.

Eleven years have elapsed since it was announced that the ATHLETIC JOURNAL would be published in an attempt to serve the interests of the school and college coaches. Some have suggested that the JOURNAL is primarily a college publication. This is not true, and neither has it ever been intended that the magazine should serve solely the interests of those who are connected with the big universities. There are far more coaches in the secondary schools than there are in the colleges and universities, and there are far more boys being served by these coaches in the high schools than in the colleges.

The JOURNAL does not recognize any difference as existing between coaches in the secondary schools or in the colleges. A great many of the college coaches started in high school work, and, frequently, men who have coached in college again take up high school coaching duties. The game is the same whether played by high school boys or by college men, and the coaching for the most part is the same. It is true that most of the articles that appear in the JOURNAL have been written by older men who have years of experience behind them. Quite generally, these men who have written the articles are engaged in college and university coaching. In the same way, a great many of the text books that are being used in the high schools have been written by university professors. The JOURNAL gladly, however, publishes articles from time to time written by high school coaches who have original ideas and who have demonstrated a certain mastery of the technique of teaching. The JOURNAL is written primarily for the men who are conducting athletics in the educational institutions.

It has been suggested by some in recent months that the interest in college and high school athletics is decreasing. The students, faculty, the athletes, and alumni of a certain typical Middle Western university were asked whether, in their judgment, interest in intercollegiate athletics in their university was increasing, about the same, or decreasing. The majority expressed the opinion that interest in intercollegiate athletics, especially football, was either increasing or remaining about the same. Very few were of the opinion that there had been any falling off in interest.

There is nothing inherently wrong with our amateur athletics, especially the amateur athletics that are conducted by the educational institutions. Something may be wrong with the cynics who in this period of pessimism have seen fit to criticize this phase of education. As we emerge from this period of depression, there will be fewer cynics and critics.

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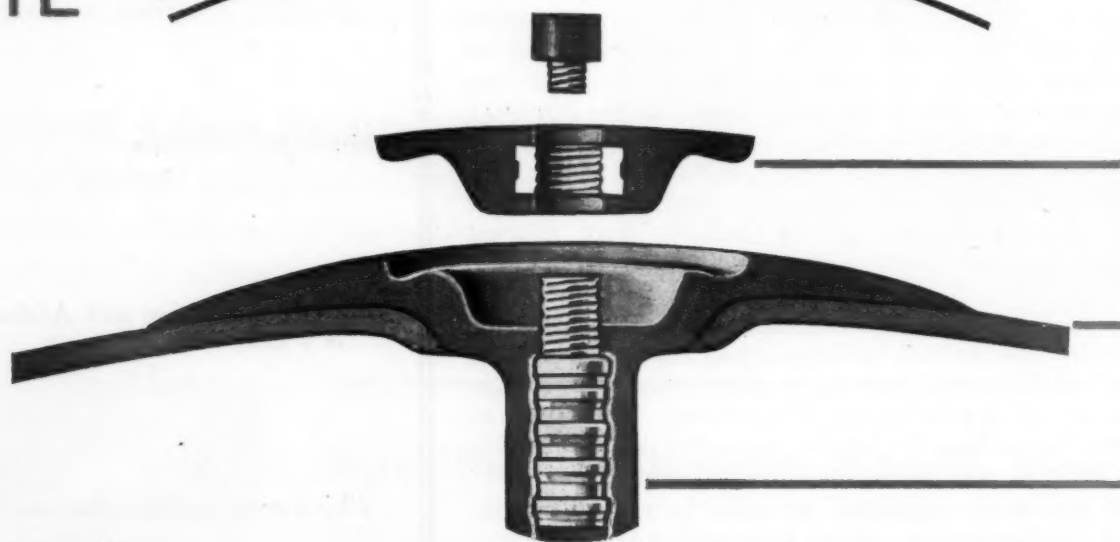
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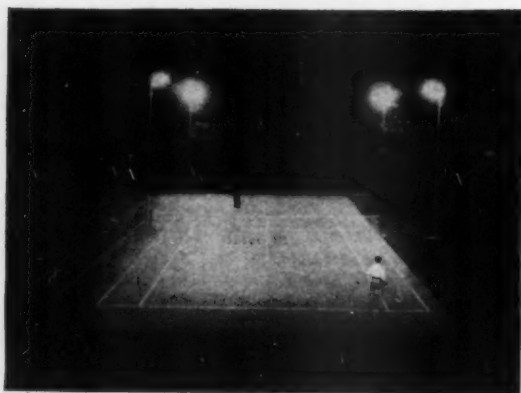
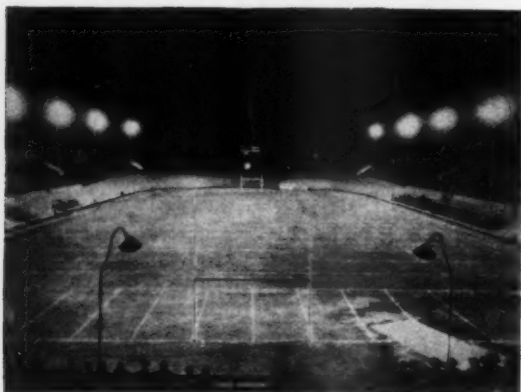


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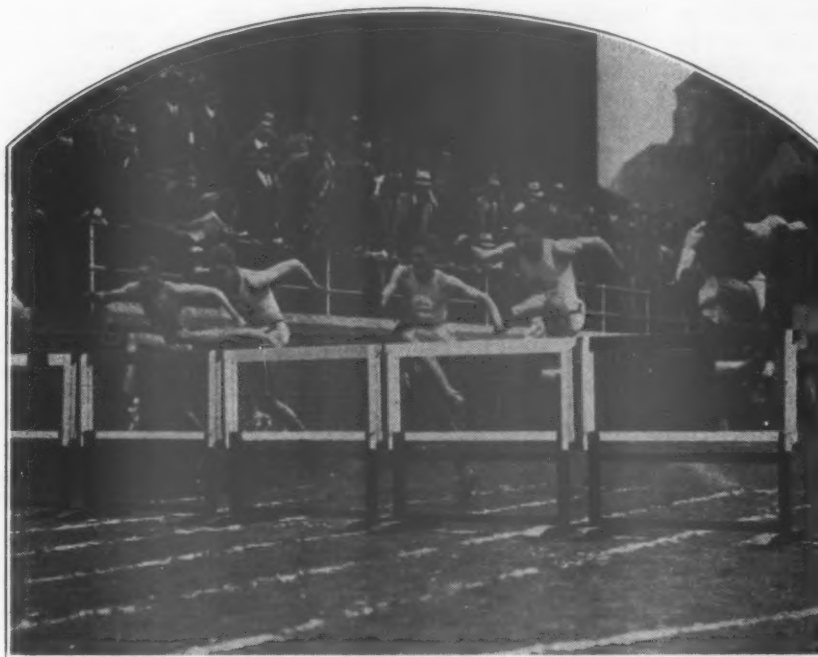
The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Volume Eleven
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Keller, Ohio State (right), winning the high hurdles at the Penn Relays

Review of the Year in Athletics

By John L. Griffith

THE academic year 1930-31 has been a year of expansion and growth in athletics. For instance, more boys in the schools and colleges participated in athletic activities than in any previous year. For a number of years, the percentage of students engaging in athletic sports as compared with the others has been steadily increasing; 1930-31 has been the peak year in this respect.

The attendance at school and college games, while ahead of 1928-29, was not quite up to 1929-30. The indications are that the attendance at games will be as good this coming year as the preceding year.

The effect of the present business recession on school and college athletics has been a bit of economizing here and there, but the activities for the most part have been carried on as before and the plants have been enlarged and improved.

In order to understand the present

situation in athletics, a number of athletic directors and coaches were interviewed and the help of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL subscribers and the sporting goods manufacturers was requested by way of furnishing information.

The Payne Whitney Gymnasium, which has been given to Yale University in memory of Payne Whitney by Mrs. Whitney and the children, is being built at a cost of at least five million dollars. Ohio State University is at present building a gymnasium and natatorium which will cost approximately \$900,000. At the University of Illinois a building for winter skating on artificial ice and an eighteen hole golf course are being constructed at a cost of half a million dollars. The University of Michigan has just opened a \$450,000 eighteen hole golf course. This summer a field house at the University of Chicago will be constructed costing at least \$750,000. The University of Wisconsin

field house, costing in the neighborhood of \$600,000, was dedicated this past winter.

George Washington University is preparing plans for a \$700,000 addition to their present athletic plant. The University of Notre Dame is planning the erection of a field house to be dedicated to Knute K. Rockne. Mt. Morris College is building a new gymnasium.

Pecatonica High School, Seward High School and Sterling High School are Illinois schools that have just completed or are constructing new gymnasiums. Byron, Illinois, is also planning to build a new gymnasium at an early date.

A number of the cities are building additional swimming pools and golf courses. Rockford, Illinois, at the present time has three beautiful outside pools, and plans for another are under way. The County of Winnebago has under construction a splendid golf course ten miles north

of Rockford. Dixon, Illinois, recently completed a new plant costing something like \$800,000, which contains a fine gymnasium.

Augustana College, Sioux Falls; Huron College, Huron; The School of Mines, Rapid City; all in the state of South Dakota, have added to their athletic plants this year. Chamberlain, Vermillion, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, have announced an expansion program this year and are planning additional facilities in the way of playgrounds and swimming pools. Vermillion this last year installed a swimming pool and a new playground.

Columbus, Ohio, this last year built a large municipal swimming pool, and the city recreation department is building additional tennis courts. Two new golf courses are being constructed in or near the city of Dayton, Ohio, this spring.

Duluth, Minnesota, is building a new eighteen hole golf course, which will be open June 1st, 1932, and Superior, Wisconsin, will open a new eighteen hole golf course August 1st, 1931. The New Lakewood Golf Course, nine holes, will be ready for use June 1st.

St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa, is building four new tennis courts, and the City of Davenport has built a new baseball park, which was opened May 26th. This park is a \$150,000 improvement suitable for all sports. It will be lighted for night baseball and football. The Davenport Park Board further is completing the second nine holes of the Duck Creek Golf Course, which will be opened later in the summer.

These items are mentioned by way of showing that our institutions are providing for a further expansion of athletics with additional facilities.

The attendance at basketball games last winter and spring and the interest in the sport generally were very good. It has been estimated that the Indiana fans paid \$178,725 to attend the sectional, regional and state basketball high school tournaments this year. In the East, ice hockey is growing in popularity, and interest in basketball apparently is not increasing. Through the Middle West, however, basketball held its own, and on the Pacific Coast considerable progress, so far as this sport is concerned, was in evidence.

The attendance at the relay meets was very satisfactory. The interest in dual track meets is not increasing, however. Some 17,000 people witnessed the Stanford-U. S. C. dual meet some weeks ago. Track in California is more popular than track in the other states, undoubtedly. At the

same time, although interest in track may not be improving, there is no tangible evidence that the interest is decreasing. Apparently there have been as many high school meets this year as in other years, and the entry lists at the big meets indicate there are just as many boys competing in track and field as formerly was the case. The coaches who have noted that the relay meets are growing in popularity have discarded old time methods of promoting meets, are running the meets off in two hours' time and are consequently building up an interest in their sport.

Baseball is apparently on the up grade. This is partly, at least, due to the success of the American Legion program. Boys who formerly were neglected during the summer time are now being assisted by the American Legion Posts, and these lads carry their interest thus developed over into high school and college. Frank McCormick, head baseball coach at the University of Minnesota, reports that fourteen of the Minnesota freshman baseball squad prior to entering the University played American Legion baseball. Baseball in and around Louisville, Kentucky, is on the increase. Last season there were ten organized leagues in the Louisville federation, and this season an additional league has already been added. A total of seventy-two teams are playing in league competition, and five independent teams have also been organized in that city. One hundred fifty American Legion teams likewise have been organized in Louisville.

Baseball in the Middle West has shown a decided increase.

Golf is rapidly developing as a school and college sport. At the end of 1930, the Department of Commerce estimated that there were 25,000 miniature golf courses in the United States and the capital invested was \$125,000,000, exclusive of real estate. Assistant Secretary Klein reported that last year there were a million and a half golfers in this country who played on five thousand golf courses, which is more than half the total number in the world. These golf courses, according to Secretary Klein, represent a total investment of one quarter of a billion dollars. The educational institutions are handicapped by not owning their own golf courses, but the larger universities are now constructing courses, and the students in the other colleges and high schools in most cities have an opportunity of playing either on privately owned or municipal courses. There is no reason why golf as an inter-institutional sport should not continue to grow.

Tennis, swimming, boxing, wrestling, soccer and lacrosse are evidently increasing very rapidly in popularity. These sports were neglected in the earlier days when the first efforts were devoted to the building of football stadia, field houses, gymnasiums and equipment for baseball and track and field athletics. Today, with more facilities, there are naturally more competitors in the so-called minor sports activities.

Following are reports from coaches and directors in different parts of the United States relative to the athletic program being conducted in the several institutions. James Phelan, head football coach, University of Washington, writes: "At the University of Washington we do not carry on an intensive program of spring football. A large number of our athletes are engaged in track, baseball, golf, tennis and rowing, and no attempt is made to induce any of these men to come out for spring football. We try to give the freshmen some knowledge of fundamental football and to make them familiar with the varsity offense.

"I do not find any evidence of athletic insanity on the part of our student body. Our students are engrossed in their academic pursuits and there is no evidence that they neglect their academic work for athletics. In order for a student to enter Washington he must have eleven recommending grades out of the twelve Carnegie units normally made during the last three years in high school. With these high entrance requirements, most of our athletes are equipped to carry their scholastic work satisfactorily.

"We are looking forward to an average football year in the way of interest. Here at Washington we have a normal balance in our athletic program."

Dr. John Bain Sutherland, head coach of football at the University of Pittsburgh, writes:

"Receipts of football games were higher a trifle than the year before. The largest crowd ever to witness a game in the Pittsburgh district was at the battle between Notre Dame and Pitt at Pitt Stadium, October 24th, 1930. Seventy-four thousand two hundred forty-two spectators witnessed the game.

"Interest of candidates in spring training for our fall eleven may be best shown through the fact that it was the second largest array of talent we ever had report for spring drills. Unlike past years, the candidates stuck to the grind throughout the period, which showed proof of strong interest.

"A superlative amount of interest is shown in the coming campaign through my fireside talks at the various fraternity houses.

"Improvement in training quarters and the making of two new practice fields have built up the football player's enthusiasm as well as that of the undergraduate, who harbor the rumor that Pitt is to have a good team this fall.

"Our schedule is harder than ever before, which compares favorably to Western Conference schedules. Three intersectional games are listed with Nebraska and Army at home and the University of Iowa at Iowa City."

Major R. I. Sasse of West Point is optimistic regarding the future of football at the United States Military Academy. He says:

"Football at the U. S. Military Academy is in a sound, healthy condition and from my observation has the entire support of the Corps of Cadets and the faculty. There is no question that this sport far surpasses any other in popularity.

"Of recent years one of the objectives of Army coaches has been to curtail as much as possible any thoughts of drudgery in practice. We try to instill into our squads the idea that they are out for an afternoon's fun, never losing sight of the fact that while the game must be played for all that it is worth, it still remains a game."

B. W. Bierman, head football coach of Tulane University, presents the following sane attitude toward football.

"All human activities involving as many people and interests as does college football have some undesirable features. It is admitted that football does have some, although fewer than most activities of its size; but they are being eliminated rather than increasing. Faculty administration is growing, and football is getting nearer to its proper place in the educational scheme.

"Player and undergraduate interest is growing at Tulane. Attendance at spring practice, which was voluntary, was greater than in any former year. The faculty has a full realization of the benefits of a properly conducted football program; a program which does not sacrifice scholastic standards."

A recent survey made of athletics in the sixty-three junior and senior colleges in Texas indicates that athletics in that section of the country not only are steadily increasing but are being sanely administered. The following letter from Madison Bell, head of the Department of Physical Education at the Agricultural and

Mechanical College of Texas, is interesting:

"Due to the fact that A. & M. College is situated in a small locality, football and other athletic sports furnish one of our greatest outlets for recreation and entertainment on the campus and in our community. Every contest is looked forward to with enthusiastic interest, but we have a traditional spirit of being able to take our losses without crying and our wins without gloating, as all real sportsmen should. This sportsmanship appears to come easier in institutions where faculty control of athletics prevails, as it does at A. & M., and where football and all other sports are secondary to the academic program and eligibility rules are enforced.

"In football last fall, we had a very disastrous season as far as winning is concerned, but our players on the squad never lost interest, and the student body supported us remarkably well through the whole season. This winter we had seven teams representing various military organizations play a full six game schedule in January and February. These teams played hard and never lost interest. Their rivalry at times was as strong as in Conference games. In spring practice, we allowed every boy in school to come out who we thought might have a possibility to develop into a varsity man. About fifty came out regularly for six weeks. All boys in spring sports were excused and attendance was not compulsory to anyone, but without an exception every squad and letter man who did not participate in spring sports was out there working and enjoying the spring practice.

"These above facts prove to me conclusively that football is not over-emphasized and that our boys enjoy the practice and playing of it and believe it to be one of our greatest factors in the development of real men."

Burt A. Ingwersen, head football coach at the University of Iowa, writes:

"I am looking forward to the fall with the firm conviction that all schools, and those of the Conference in particular, are going to experience a successful season in 1931. Here at Iowa the interest and spirit of all concerned, squad, student body, faculty and alumni, have never been better. We had a successful spring practice, with fifty men actively engaged. Everything seems to be 'heads up' for 1931, and may the best teams win."

W. A. Alexander, head football coach of Georgia Tech and retiring President of the Football Coaches

Association, is planning for a big year in football. He says: "We had six weeks of spring football practice this spring. It was entirely a voluntary matter. No men were forced to report who did not want to. We had a squad of eighty-eight men report for spring football and finished with a squad of about sixty-five. Several of the boys had to drop out, due to an influenza epidemic. We practiced one hour per day and ended up the season with a game between two practice teams that resulted in a 7 to 6 score. We had only one man in the institution whom we had counted on as a varsity candidate who said that he did not want to engage in the spring work.

"At the end of spring football practice, I had the man in charge of the stock room let the air out of all the footballs and put up all of the equipment. After the men were idle about ten days or two weeks, I found it necessary to blow up a few bootballs and reissue some equipment, as quite a few of the boys wished to continue kicking and passing the ball in the late afternoons as a form of pleasant exercise.

"We have had very poor seasons in football for the past two years, but our list of candidates for the team has steadily increased. We have recently built a new practice field that allows us to have three full football fields and it has been worth while, for we generally keep them all full.

"We operate under the rules of the Southern Conference, which are as strict, I suppose, as any conference in the country, and in addition we have very strict school rules in regard to men that are allowed to go out for athletic practice. Our football players are not excused from a single duty in order to play football. On Saturday mornings before our big games, our squad goes to class the same as any other students. The men engaged in military training, and they include the great majority of our football squad, are not even excused from one drill a year on account of athletics.

"We plan to carry a varsity squad of about fifty men next fall, a scrub squad of the same size and a freshman squad of about one hundred men. If we have more men than this come out, I have made arrangements for one of our old players to take this extra group and form them into additional squads to teach them as much about the game as possible."

Athletics at the University of Notre Dame will carry on under the direction of Jesse C. Harper. The following letter explains in part the

reason for Notre Dame's great success in football.

"We had about 350 come out for spring football practice, but this number gradually reduced to about 250 before the close. On Saturday, May 2, we had the last game, starting at one-thirty and continuing until five-thirty. In this game about 200 took part. Practically all of our students attended, many people from South Bend and a good many alumni. Never have we had more interest in spring practice than we had this year.

"We are planning on having about 700 boys play football this fall. This will include our varsity, freshmen and interhall teams. We plan at Notre Dame to equip any boy who desires to play football and is willing to come out regularly for practice. The interest in football at Notre Dame seems to be increasing each year. I think this is due to a great extent to the fact that we make an effort to give every boy an opportunity to play and have teams of about the caliber he is capable of playing on."

Glenn F. Thistlethwaite, head football coach at the University of Wisconsin, does not find that there is any overemphasis at Wisconsin. He writes:

"Football is suffering just now for want of an understandable definition on the part of our university and college authorities as to the objectives of the game as an intercollegiate sport. No one can deny that the period of overemphasis, from the standpoint of the players, occurred some fifteen years ago. Never was any sport on our campus, as far as student participation is concerned, on a saner basis. We find that more students participate in the game than in any other sport, but they are probably spending less time in practice than in track, baseball or basketball. Furthermore the players are absent from the classroom far less than in any of the other sports. An examination of Conference schedules will show that a football squad rarely misses more than two Fridays of class work, while the other three sports, with their Monday, midweek and Friday games, take the boys away from their classes four to ten days during the season.

"The days of extreme campus excitement during the week prior to an important game, student parades, and three or four days' celebration are almost forgotten. Overemphasis has been brought on as a part of our methods of management, taking advantage of an increased public interest. We are constantly making rules which apply to the administration of

football, not realizing that we are probably legislating unjustly against the boy who has chosen that game as his college sport.

"On our own campus we have just finished our spring football practice. We shortened the season to three and a half weeks, and tried to put the play idea into all of our work, eliminating as far as possible drills that might be lacking in competitive interest. As a result our attendance was much better than ever before.

"This coming fall we are facing for the first time an unusually severe standard of eligibility, which requires our athletes to maintain a 1.3 average to remain in the university after their sophomore year. For our men to be able to maintain this standard the time spent in hard drill must be as short as possible. In other words, as far as the player is concerned emphasis on the importance of a sport from the standpoint of prominence in campus activities must be reduced to a minimum. By so doing we will have the hearty approval of our interested public."

Clark D. Shaughnessy, Director of Athletics and Head Football Coach, Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana, has never, he says, been enthusiastic about spring football. "Football always appeared to me as a game the object of which is the physical, mental and moral development of the participants, and I believe to accomplish these results it is necessary to develop to the highest point the will to win on the part of the players. This requires on the part of the boys throughout the summer in their preliminary conditioning efforts and throughout the football season the sacrifice of their own personal desires for the natural youthful pleasures in order that they may acquire the highest possible point of physical efficiency. I believe that this intensive strain that the boys go through during the football period taxes their emotional, mental and physical endurance and anything even approaching such a strain should be eliminated the rest of the year.

"The spirit on the part of the players, undergraduates and alumni that has been built up during the past several years reached its high mark last fall and if indications are borne out the coming year cannot help being a success. All concerned realize that the team representing Loyola University of the South is their team, composed of boys who have grown up in their own midst."

President Hynes of Loyola adds his opinion regarding athletics, and football in particular, which opinion is stated as follows:

"My views in this respect are not unknown, since I have more than once on public occasions given expression to them. Athletics at Loyola University have about settled into the position they should occupy in any well conducted institution. They are strongly encouraged on account of the physical, moral and even intellectual benefit derived from them by the participants—I have in mind also intramural athletics,—and on account of the proper kind of legitimate recreation they afford the community and of the correct and laudable advertising they give their city and state. One of the outstanding difficulties raised against the athletics in many quarters is the weakening of scholastic standards caused by student athletes. It is charged that the athletes themselves do not keep up to the standards and that their example exerts a deleterious influence on the rest of the student body. This charge, I fully believe, has no place at our institution. I do not state this in any spirit of smug complacency, much less in a spirit of hypocrisy that calls to its aid supine ignorance of conditions as they actually exist. We at Loyola have known that such charges have been commonly true throughout the country and more or less true at our own institution, but of late years we have set our faces to the remedying of these conditions because we are convinced such a state of affairs is harmful in the long run to the institution itself, unfair and unjust to the students, more especially to the athletes in their future life, and injurious to the cause of clean sports and athletics. I can truthfully say that the athletes at our University are a real cross-section of the student body. A certain number of them are excellent students, a large proportion are fair, and a few are trailers. With equal truth we can say that no undue leniency in scholastic and disciplinary standards is exercised in favor of the athletes, none that is not invoked just as readily to save any other student worth the saving."

The following is from Paul J. Schissler regarding football at Oregon State College:

"Interest in football at Oregon State has been growing steadily every year. Our student body has developed a remarkable spirit of helpfulness and loyalty which was reflected in the squad last fall and in spring practice this year. By limiting our fall practice to two hours per day and work in the spring to one hour per day we have found the players most enthusiastic about all football practice. We expect to continue our present program next fall and all indica-

tions point to a greater interest among our undergraduates than ever before. By continually urging and encouraging better scholarship records by all athletic squads we have obtained excellent results. We find our faculty members very fair in their attitude toward all branches of sport."

The interest in football on the Pacific Coast is as keen as ever, according to Glenn S. Warner, whose letter follows:

"There is no diminution in interest in football here on the coast. There is as much interest as ever if not more. We have had practically every available candidate for the football team out for spring practice, with the exception of those who are on the baseball and track teams. This idea that college boys are compelled to play football for any reason like student sentiment, etc., is all tommyrot. My experience makes it clear to me that the boys come out for football because they want to and no coach would want any boy on his squad who did not have his heart in his work. Such a boy would be of no help but rather a detriment to the success of the team. Every year I have many boys on the squad who I know will never make the varsity team, either as regulars or substitutes, and they know it too, and yet I know that in most cases it would be a big disappointment to them if I dropped them from the squad. They are out there working because they love the game.

"Here at Stanford there have been no so-called abuses such as making inducements to athletes, favoring them in a scholastic way, etc. Athletes are given no special consideration but must maintain a high scholarship standard to be allowed to participate in varsity sports and no favoritism is shown prospective athletes in admitting students. They must have the same high scholarship records as any other applicants.

"As regards general and student interest in football I can see no letup and everyone seems to be looking forward to next season with the same intense interest.

"Here at Stanford the group consisting of varsity letter men stands higher scholastically than most any other group. Such being the case I do not see how anyone can say that football is overemphasized. I have always maintained that spring football practice is just as logical as crew and track and baseball practice in the fall. Why not? Most teams on the coast have from four to six weeks of daily spring practice. Here at Stanford we run it right through the spring quarter, three days a week, as

a part of our Physical Education program and participation is voluntary on the part of the students."

Mr. Clyde Littlefield, head football coach at the University of Texas, sums up the athletic situation at his university as follows:

"Many people are expressing concern because of college athletics attracting so much attention these days. The reason for this attention is because so many people are interested in football. Where we find so much interest we are certain to find problems. The problems in football have changed, during the development of the game, just the same as problems in our business world and in departments of our universities have changed. These problems are being met in a constructive way in the Southwest in the same manner as the business world meets new conditions.

"In the Southwest we find a few problems. These problems are being handled carefully, and the results are very satisfactory in almost every instance. The athletic laws are carried out to the letter better and better each year. The problem of recruiting athletic material is being solved slowly. What we need is a 'gentlemen's agreement' in our Conference. This would help to eliminate such practices. We must keep our athletics a part of the educational system, live the laws that make amateur athletics, and continue to develop a system whereby we can get the majority of our student body to take part in game activities.

"The University of Texas had eighteen days of spring training. We practiced an hour and a half each afternoon. Our training was not compulsory. The squad of sixty or seventy were interested in the work. The practice gave those not out for spring sports a chance to take exercise. We have approximately 200 out for football in the fall. Our squad practices only two hours during regular training. We find our boys very interested in their work and the student body did not go crazy during the season but showed more constructive interest than ever before. Our attendance last year for all games exceeded all past years attendance records. The interest developing at the present time for next fall exceeds that of any past year.

"Our athletic plant has made athletics develop rapidly because Intramural, Physical Training, and Physical Education departments are given a chance to expand. We have the new \$500,000 gym, new woman's gym, the stadium seating over 46,000, baseball field, 21 tennis courts and freshman

practice field to help our department in its development.

"The general faculty and Faculty Committee on Athletics are taking interest in our athletic department. They are shouldering the problems and making it a part of their work to construct rules and regulations to solve all the problems that might destroy the good that comes from the athletic work.

"The eligibility rules are tightening and help to make athletics closer to the institution than ever before.

"With the problems confronting football, the coaches must make their profession a noble and far reaching one in the building up of the manhood of our country. The coach is a friend and a pal to his men. He is a builder of character. Sportsmanship, coolmindedness, loyalty, courage and spirit are building stones a coach has to lay.

"To be fair-minded, to deal justly, not to play favorites, to be honest in one's thinking, to be square in one's dealings, not to bear personal malice nor harbor hatred toward rivals, not to be conceited in victory nor 'over-alibi' in defeat, to be the sportsman and gentleman at all times, and win only by fair means, should be the ideals of a coach.

"The coaches of today must work and co-operate in every way with the faculty of our institutions. They must co-operate and give special attention to rules made by athletic boards and councils at the colleges and universities they represent. It should be the coaches' desire to co-operate and work with the students and ex-students wherever it is possible. The future of football is bright but we must correct any harmful defects that may develop."

Dana X. Bible, head football coach, University of Nebraska, writes as follows:

"Our football prospects for the 1931 season rest largely on the manner in which sophomores deliver under competition. We will be forced to rely on new men for important backfield assignments but the performance of these men in spring practice makes it look rather encouraging. The six weeks of spring work was well attended with unusually keen interest being manifest by the freshmen."

Gwinn Henry, head football coach, University of Missouri, had a successful season of spring football practice. He says:

"I do believe football is sound and is taking up less time than previous years. Our men are required to make an 'M' average to take part in two sports. Athletes who are on proba-

tion for poor scholastic work cannot become eligible by attending summer school. In fact it takes a half year to get off probation when you are once on.

"In spring practice I signed up some 96 men, many more than previous years. Of course spring practice is not at all compulsory and the men are asked to report after 4 P. M. and remain until 5:30. Men were not excused from Military Training for practice. Our students are in love with football. You are acquainted with our equipment here, a stadium and fieldhouse built from football receipts.

"We hope to put a good team on the field next fall and about the only big thing in our way now is final examinations."

The University of Illinois has no stadium debt and is building an ice skating rink to be paid for out of past and future football profits writes Robert C. Zuppke.

"I look for no change in the football situation at the University of Illinois. The game here, I believe, I am justified in saying, is on a sound if conservative basis.

"As usual, we had moderate spring football—by 'moderate,' I mean it was not compulsory — attracting chiefly our freshmen and others who have yet to win their spurs. I believe holding this kind of practice is the only possible way to be fair to the green men.

"Our players next fall will be largely sophomores and they certainly showed interest in the spring. Our student body was very loyal last season despite more defeats than we were accustomed to encounter and I am sure there will be a healthy undergraduate interest in the game.

"Illinois is fortunate that it is carrying no stadium debt as our structure is a gift of alumni and students. Consequently there is no temptation to schedule games with an eye for big gate receipts. Today Director George Huff's dream of an ice-skating rink is coming true—a \$300,000 rink is being erected, to be paid for out of past and future football profits.

"An interesting sidelight may be a change in ideas in the University regarding participation in extra-curricular activities. Heretofore candidates for chairmanships, editorships and other positions in student activities were required to pass work and stay off 'probation.' It was the belief of President Chase that this was depriving a large part of the student body of the privilege of engaging in activities which might be helpful to them in many ways. Now any one

who is off probation may participate in activities.

"The changed regulation does not affect the rules regarding athletic eligibility, which of course are those of the Big Ten. However, the change seems to be of interest as noting a decided change in the ideas of educators regarding extra-curricular activities."

Sam S. Willaman, head football coach, Ohio State University, reports increased interest in football at his institution. He says:

"That football interest is apparently on the up-grade at Ohio State University was evidenced by the increased enthusiasm which was present at our spring practices this year. Instead of having a called practice this spring as has been done in the past, it was announced that there would be practice for those wishing to come out and that no one engaged in other sports was expected to report. The response was 132 men in suits, as compared to about 75 last year. One hundred twelve took part in the closing spring tournament, as compared to 18 of last spring. I feel that the above figures are significant."

Marvin A. Stevens, head football coach, Yale University, has the following interesting observation to make regarding football:

"The game of football per se needs no defense. However, the administration of this great college game is certainly open to criticism.

"The emotional, verbose, and vituperative old grad who demands a winning team, the Wall Street quarterback who never makes a mistake except in his own business, the 'pooh-bahs' of intercollegiate sport whose executive ability is partisan and fails to maintain intercollegiate athletic relationships, the football coach who 'rackets' his profession, the noted educator who attacks football to gain publicity, and the sports writer who 'ballyhoos' the game at so much per column; all focus the attention of the laymen upon the so-called overemphasis of football.

"In the East we are leaving eligibility of participants to the individual college. Teams are not playing the same class and type of opposition, and we do not have uniform starting dates for practice in the fall. However, injuries are minimum, the rivalry is intense, the game clean. Of utmost importance is the fact that the players love the game and play it with utter abandon for the game's sake. Assuredly football as a game needs no defense, but there are many improvements we should make in its administration."

Mr. George L. Rider, Director of Athletics Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in the following interesting letter reports extension of the Miami building program:

"We are in the process of building a new men's gymnasium which will be completed in time for use next fall. The building will cost \$300,000 and is the first unit of four. The unit that is being built now is a strictly physical education unit. A swimming pool will be added soon in another unit, then an auxiliary gym for all special work and a field house.

"The unit now under construction has two floors, with a front part of three floors. The basement will house lockers for the general physical education classes about 1200 in number, adequate shower and toilet facilities, boxing and wrestling rooms, four regulation handball courts, two squash courts, varsity team, frosh team, visiting team rooms, also a special faculty room, training room, coaches and officials room and a large general supply room. This basement floor is enough out of ground so that daylight enters on all sides. The back doors open right out to the play field.

"The first floor provides a suite of offices, two large class rooms, trophy room, etc., in the front of the building. The large exercise floor is on this level and is 178 feet long and 80 feet wide. It provides three basketball courts running crosswise and the regulation varsity court running lengthwise. There is a balcony on one side of the floor with 1200 permanent seats and room for bleachers around the court enough to make a seating capacity for nearly 4,000 spectators. Our varsity basketball will be played in this building until the field house is built. Various intramural games will be played in this building also as we have one of the most complete and well organized intramural programs in this country.

"Underneath the balcony are toilet facilities and lounge rooms for the public and the students.

"The building will be completely equipped with all the latest and best equipment, electric scoreboards, a loud speaking device connecting all rooms in the building with the office of the Director. All lockers and rooms are specially heated and ventilated and there is a special drying arrangement for all the team lockers.

"Last summer we built a new baseball field which is second to none in the country. We also erected 2500 steel bleachers around the diamond so that it is probably as fine a diamond

(Continued on page 19)

An Experiment on Learning to Drive a Golf Ball

By Coleman R. Griffith, Ph.D.

Director of Research in Athletics, University of Illinois

THREE obstacles stand in the way of the golf player who is intent on improving his game. The first arises from the fact that the very nature of the game violates one of the laws of learning, and the other two issue from a sheer misunderstanding as to what golf really is from the point of view of psychology and of muscular coordination.

One of the primary laws of learning states that increase in skill comes best when an act is repeated over and over again not, to be sure, as frequently as possible but with appropriate rest periods of short duration between each repetition. The experimental psychologist has not been able to say how near together or how far apart the several repetitions of an act must come in order to guarantee the best conditions for learning; but we do know that the interval must not be too long and we may guess that it must not be too short. Stated in a contrary way, there may be an optimal rate at which repetition should take place in order to favor quick learning. Golf certainly violates this principle of optimal interval of repetition by making the interval too long. When a man goes out on the links for an afternoon's sport, he practices driving but eighteen times during the afternoon. Between each drive there is an interval of ten, twenty, or thirty minutes. This interval is so long that the learner rarely gets the chance really to find out what it was about his stroke that made for success or for failure. He might help himself somewhat by stopping after each stroke to take account of the things that felt right and of the things that felt wrong; but in the average game this is not done. The player turns to other concerns and after an interval comes back again to another isolated attempt to improve his drive.

We have only to realize how slowly learning would proceed if we went about other tasks in this way. Imagine trying to learn a bit of poetry by reading a single stanza but once every twenty or thirty minutes. Imagine, further, that between each reading of the stanza we turned to a dozen other matters, just as the golfer turns to conversations with the other members of his foursome or to plans for his

business, to admiration of the course, the day, the grass, the trees, the birds, and so on. Imagine a baseball player attempting to improve his batting eye by hitting at a ball only eighteen times in the course of three or four hours. If he were limited to the amount of practice got during the game, batting might become just as difficult to learn as is driving a golf ball.

This violation of one of the fundamental laws of learning is made still greater by the fact that driving cannot be practiced to best advantage until we actually see the ball flying through the air. Slight imperfections in driving do not appear when one fastens the ball to a tee with a flexible rope or when one hits it against a screen some ten or fifteen feet away. Escape from this violation of a law of learning cannot be found until a suitable form of practice is developed where a knowledge of the score can be made to contribute its share to the process of learning. Such a form is now under investigation by the writer.

The second difficulty in learning to play golf lies in the fact that not enough people have learned to be proficient to prove the fact that good driving and good putting can be done in more than one way. A few individuals have become good and in spite of the fact that these individuals differ from one another in essential details of stance we still believe that, in order to play a good game, we each and severally must play as so-and-so plays. This belief stands in direct opposition to the well-known fact that we all differ from one another in size, weight, modes of muscular coordination, sense of rhythm or timing and the like. It would seem to follow from this fact of individual differences that there ought to be more than one way to drive or to putt. We touch here, of course, upon one of the major questions which every coach has to answer. There are those who believe that there is a one best way in which each different skill must be done. Sometimes, as in the starting stance of a track man, this one best way happens to fit some of the facts we know about levers and other mechanical principles involved in body action. In a great many other cases, however, the one best way is

nothing more nor less than the way of this or that player, and, as a rule, it has no other justification. In opposition to those coaches, therefore, who seek the one best way, there are those who make a careful study of each man in each particular event in the hope that they can help the man to make the greatest use of the traits and talents he has. A great deal of the contradiction and disagreement among teachers and players of golf rests, no doubt, upon these facts. It is not strange, therefore, that beginners who pass from one teacher to another or from one magazine to another should find great difficulty in learning to play golf.

The third obstacle which stands in the way of the beginner in golf lies in the fact that skill in driving, to take only a single example, must be acquired under conditions that are about as difficult as any that appear on the field of sport. As everyone knows, no man can learn to play golf if he undertakes to hit the ball while his body is changing its posture during the actual stroke; that is, if the muscles which create a foundation for the stroke are constantly changing their tonus. The mechanisms involved are somewhat as follows. The eyes are intimately related to a group of organs in each ear called the semicircular canals. These organs are the organs of balance and of posture and in animals of our own level of development they have come to be intimately related to movements of the eyes. Rich nervous connections bind the semicircular canals to all the muscles of the body by way of the cerebellum, that part of the brain which lies just at the base of the skull. It looks as though a continuous stream of impulses from the organs of balance or from the cerebellum serve to keep the body in its various postures and degrees of tonus. We may think of this whole system as a very delicately adjusted leveling system and we may think of changes in the position of the head as one of the chief sources of disturbance to the system. The moment the position of the head is changed, the whole system of tonicities changes, and the body takes a new posture, or the muscles fall into a new tonus pattern.

It follows from this that the eyes may help more in the coordination of the body than they do in the coordination of the arms. We commonly look at the thing we wish to hit, or keep our eye on the mark at which we aim; but here is a case where the eyes may serve largely to keep the head still. This suggestion and its meaning may be illustrated by "stunts" at some country clubs and by the practices of some professionals in using a blindfold for teaching golf. The "stunts" frequently call for golf players to compete in a blindfold driving contest where the prize is given to the person who can make the longest drive while blindfolded. This stunt might pass as a freak stunt were it not for the amazing fact that so many persons seem to do as well when blindfolded as they do when looking at the ball. The stunt might also pass unnoticed were it not for the fact that some professionals use it as a regular means of instruction for persons who have difficulty in getting the right "feel" to their clubs.

Some of the mechanisms at work in this type of thing may be illustrated in the following way. One of the favorite ways which psychologists have of studying the problems of learning makes use of white rats and of their ability to find their way through a maze or a labyrinth. Small mazes are constructed which may have half a dozen or more culs-de-sac or blind alleys which lead the animals away from the correct path to their food. When these experiments are being done, the rats are fed only on the maze after they have found their way from one end of the maze to the other. One of the interesting questions about such maze learning is this, viz.: How does the rat learn to find its way through the maze? Does it take mental note of the turnings as it passes or does it smell its way through? Or can it learn from time to time that there was a first turn to the left, a second turn to the right, and so on?

It has been possible by a series of experiments to show that rats which have been deprived of their sight learn to run through a maze just as well as do the rats who can see their way. It has also been shown that rats which have been deprived of the sense of smell and of the sense of touch can learn the maze just as well as normal rats. These animals do not seem to depend, therefore, upon what they can see, smell, hear, or touch. It is hard to believe that they have memory to recall from one time to the next how they may run. As a matter of fact, there are some experiments which would go to prove that they cannot remember from one trial to the next how they run.

In the face of these negative facts, how can we explain the ability of rats to find their way through a rather confusing series of right and wrong pathways? Tradition says that we do things of this sort with a sixth sense, and it may be that rats, too, have this sixth sense. The possibility may be tested by such experiments as these. Let us suppose that the white rat has learned to run through a maze while the maze has been tilted slightly to one side. In this case, some of the paths will run uphill and others downhill. If, now, after the maze is learned, it is tilted to the other side, the paths that ran uphill will run downhill and those that ran downhill will run uphill. If a rat could see or smell its way through the maze, this difference in the slopes of the paths ought not to make any difference in the path that has been learned; but it does, as a matter of fact, make a big difference. The rats are mightily confused in their attempt to get to their food after the slopes have been changed.

Take still another experiment. Let us suppose that after the maze has been learned, the position of the opening into one of the paths is changed so that the rat will now have to run a little farther than it did before, in order to get into the next alley. If this is done, the rat will, when it comes to the place where the entrance originally stood, turn abruptly into the wall which has taken the place of the door. The rat must learn the position of the new entrance. It ought not to have to do this if it could see or smell its way. The truth of the matter is that the rat learns to run through the maze primarily by the use of the sixth sense; that is, by the help which it gets from its muscle sensations. It looks as though the rat set out to run a certain distance and that the muscular sensations excited by running this distance became the stimulus for making the next turn. This turn, or the sensations excited by making it, becomes a stimulus for the next series of movements, and so on. In other words, the white rat may learn the maze almost entirely with the aid of its muscular sense, the so-called sixth sense.

There are, of course, a great many places in athletics where men are known to make use of this same sense. Basketball players know almost the moment the ball leaves their hands whether it is going through the basket. Baseball pitchers often say that they can know even when they are throwing whether their pitch is going to be a good one or not. These muscular feelings or this sixth sense is an exceedingly important factor in the performance of gymnasts who depend

upon it almost entirely for the information which guides them in their skills. It must be this sixth sense, then, which golfers use when they blindfold themselves in their country club stunts, and it is also this same factor which is used when the professional blindfolds persons in order to teach them the right feel of the club.

In any case, it has been thought worth while to experiment on this phase of learning to drive a golf ball by having some naive subjects acquire this skill while blindfolded. The experiment was carried out with the aid of twelve persons who had never played golf. Six of the men formed a group of learners who acquired skill as most players normally acquire it, viz., by listening to the instructions of the coach and notably by following out the instruction, "Keep your eye on the ball." The other six men learned to drive while blindfolded.

The general technique of the experiment including the placing of the ball on a tee in front of the club of blindfolded subjects and such other details as were necessary for the study were worked out in advance with two subjects, one for each of the conditions laid down. This preliminary study was continued for three weeks, each subject being given twenty-five trials a day during twenty-three uninterrupted days¹. The results of this preliminary experiment presaged the outcome of the experiment now reported in detail.

Since there is no adequate test of golf ability, whatever this may mean, and since it has not been shown that skill in golfing is related to any other kind of skill, it was not possible to assure ourselves that these two groups were equally divided in ability. The men were thrown into two groups by chance and, as chance would have it, they came in approximately equal sizes and strength. Possible differences in strength may account for differences in the length of some of the drives; but since no measures of strength were taken, it is not possible now to check this matter. At the beginning of the study, however, the experimenter had the distinct impression that he had divided the twelve men into two groups that appeared equal in the traits upon which ability in driving might depend.

All of the men were given the same preliminary instructions. They were told how to stand, how best to hold the club, how to make the swing and such other essentials as are commonly described in the books on how to play

¹This preliminary work was done with the aid of R. B. Law, a student in the School of Athletic Coaching.

golf. They were shown examples of good form by an expert golfer and allowed to practice the swing of the club until each man had a complete idea as to how the thing ought to be done. After this preliminary practice and instructional period, the regular experimental period began. The exact instructions to the two groups were as follows. Group A: "Take your stance and hit the ball as fairly as you can. Do not try to hit it hard but do your best to hit it straight. Always keep your eye on the ball so that you see it leave the head of the club." Group B: "Take your stance and when you feel you have the right position, say 'Now.' The ball will then be laid in front of your club and you should try to hit it as squarely as you can. Don't try to hit it hard, but do your best to hit it straight. Seek always to get the right feel of the club. Keep you head down and hold it steady. But above all things, learn to get the right feel of the swing. You will be told how the ball was hit."

The experiment continued for six weeks. Group B was blindfolded for four weeks, at the end of which time the blindfolds were removed, and they were carried on for two weeks obeying, however, the instructions with which they began. Each man was given ten chances a day, five days a week, making fifty chances each week.

The results of the experiment are summarized in Tables I and II. Table I shows the performances of Group A who used their eyes; and Table II, the performances of Group B who were blindfolded during the first four weeks of the experiment. Since there were six subjects driving ten times a day

for five days, the totals for each week should be 300 drives. The numbers in the tables indicate what happened to these 300 attempts per week.

TABLE I

Kind of Shot	Weeks						Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Missed	37	28	23	17	13	6	124
Sliced	152	140	145	146	114	88	785
Hooked	27	24	26	27	24	24	152
Topped	43	58	32	12	8	8	161
Divot	18	16	15	14	6	4	73
Clean	23	34	59	84	135	170	505
Totals	300	300	300	300	300	300	1800
Av. Distance							
Clean Shots	97	105	117	143	149	161	

TABLE II

Kind of Shot	Weeks						Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Missed	95	87	53	29	14	6	284
Sliced	113	127	142	136	111	81	710
Hooked	43	29	24	22	18	12	148
Topped	17	19	12	11	6	5	70
Divot	28	20	15	11	2	4	81
Clean	4	18	54	91	148	192	507
Totals	300	300	300	300	300	300	1800
Av. Distance							
Clean Shots	43	99	122	156	163	184	

The words "missed," "sliced," etc., are to be taken literally. Some liberality was used, however, in the interpretation of "clean." A drive was called clean if it was of such a character that it could have been used on the fairway on which the trials were made. Some of these "drives" did not give a great amount of distance, since they may have been slightly topped or carried too much of a distance; but in all cases the subject was given the benefit of the doubt.

It will be seen from Tables I and II that nearly fifty per cent of the failures were due to bad slices. Those who used their eyes seemed to have a greater tendency to top than did the others; but the blindfolded subjects had, at first, a greater tendency to take big divots. The blindfolded subjects missed nearly twice as many

shots to begin with as did the subjects who could see and they were able to score only four good hits during the first week. They soon improved, however, and a study of the clean shots shows that the blindfolded subjects, although starting more slowly, soon caught up with the others and, after four weeks, actually surpassed them by a small number of shots. During the sixth week, Group A made 170 clean shots and Group B made 192 such shots.

If, now, we go back to Table I, we may compare the distance records of the two groups. It is clear from the records listed in Table I that Group B began much lower than did Group A. The average distance of "clean hits" for Group A was 97 yards and for Group B, 43 yards. Group A started out, therefore, with a large advantage over Group B. By the end of the third week, however, Group B had surpassed Group A, and this superiority was maintained until the end. The final average for Group A was 161 yards and for Group B 184 yards.

It looks, then, as though blindfolded subjects may learn to drive a golf ball just as quickly as, if not more quickly than, normal subjects. In any case, our experiments seem to say that "keeping one's eye on the ball" does not mean all that it appears to mean. If the learner takes it seriously, he will try to hit the ball in terms of visual experiences rather than in terms of the right feel. The results described above seem to say that, if one keeps his head immovable, and if he learns to pay attention to the feel of the thing, he may increase his rate of learning in driving a golf ball.

Municipal Athletics

By Robert M. Shultz

Director of Municipal Athletics, Reading, Pennsylvania

IT is rare to find an article pertaining to the organization and administration of municipal athletics. The men who are handling industrial boys do not seem to want to write about what they are doing. Probably it is because this is a new field of endeavor, and is going through the same stages of development as athletics in the educational field. First, the boys played because they wanted to, without supervision. Then some form of supervision was supplied in the nature of the professional athlete, boxer, wrestler, or anyone capable of handling them. Now cities are beginning to realize that the working boys of their community deserve the same considera-

tion, the same direction, that the boys attending school receive.

After an athlete is out of school, he is usually neglected, and boys who are not fortunate enough to continue their schooling are sadly in need of some athletic program after working hours. Many progressive towns and cities are employing, in their recreation departments, trained men who are specialists in physical education to direct these activities. In other communities, the industrial plants, especially those plants which employ the major portion of the town's population, are furnishing a physical director to supervise athletic and recreational activities.

It is surprising what possibilities

there are in this field of municipal athletics if the proper facilities are provided. One might ask, "What are the necessary facilities?"

These are of two types: indoor and outdoor. Indoor facilities should consist of gymnasiums, equipped, well-lighted and ventilated, to carry out a winter program. In Reading, we have the use of eleven school gymnasiums from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. The lighting, heating and janitor service is paid by the School Board. Outdoor facilities should consist of baseball diamonds, football and soccer areas, tennis and volley ball courts, tracks, swimming pools and golf courses.

In Reading, we try to convert every level, open space into a playable base-

ball diamond, or football and soccer field, according to the season. Backstops, goal posts, and maintenance are provided by the Department of Public Recreation. During the summer we have the use of the High School Stadium and the International Ball Park, when the team is away, for baseball and track. Our new playgrounds are planned to have an athletic field surrounded by a quarter-mile track and portable bleachers for the spectators. At present there is one completed and there are two in process of development.

The tennis facilities are rapidly increasing. During the past year, the School Board has built nine courts and is contemplating building three more this spring. The Park Department is also preparing to build four new courts.

These courts are administered by the Department of Recreation by a permit system of giving each player a button with a number of it, and then the participant may reserve a court by phoning in his or her number. There are various details of this system which would require quite a lengthy discussion. I do not intend to burden this article with too many details, but if anyone is interested in this phase of the work, the information will be furnished upon request.

Reading has one municipally operated swimming pool at present, but would like to have many more. The Recreation Department sponsors a

Berks County Swimming Association, in which six pools throughout the county are represented. Two of these pools are commercially operated, but they co-operate perfectly in the program of water polo and swimming meets.

A municipality should also have a golf course. Reading does not have one, but would like to. Golf is ever becoming more popular, and the benefits of this game must be brought down within the reach of everyone.

A program for increasing facilities is one of the most important factors, as the interest in athletics is rapidly increasing. There are more participants and fewer spectators. That is our ultimate aim. It will be found that the number of participants is directly proportionate to the facilities at hand.

As has probably been found by now, the program and the facilities are interrelated. I might give an outline of my own program as an example of what a city with a population of about 100,000 is doing. We conduct cross-country runs and operate football and soccer leagues during the fall. During the winter, men's basketball and volley ball leagues are conducted, with gym classes for older men. In the spring, baseball leagues are organized. During 1930, Reading had over 100 baseball teams playing in organized baseball. There are also leagues formed in diamond ball (playground baseball), which is very popu-

lar in this community. Volley ball is also continued outdoors in the evenings during the warm weather. Three track meets are held for industrial boys and about 200 or more contestants are entered in each. The boys are interested, and are encouraged to train for their respective events. Tennis tournaments are conducted for all ages. Swimming meets are held periodically with a league of water polo consisting of six teams.

One may ask, "Who helps to carry out this program?" We have an organization of officials who are paid for their services in all sports but swimming and track, in which they are volunteers.

These officials are mostly ex-college or school athletes who are interested in sports and know their game. They take a written and practical examination before they are given permanent assignments.

The various leagues are partly financed by a small entrance fee. This covers about one-half the expense of paying the officials; the remaining amount is made up by an appropriation of the City Council in their budget.

I would like to hear from other men who are interested in this type of work—what they are doing and what suggestions they have to offer. I would also be glad to answer any questions that might arise about any phase of the work I am doing that has not been explained in detail.

Physical Education and Athletics For Boys in a Large High School

As Conducted by the Department of Physical Education for Boys in the Oak Park and River Forest Township High School

By Glen Holmes

IN our school, as in many of the larger schools, the boys' and girls' departments are entirely separate. Each division carries on its own program in a separate building, with its respective head of department and staff. The two programs, however, are similar in nature.

At the present time the total enrollment of the Oak Park and River Forest Township High School is 3,800; of this number 1,950 are boys. Since every undergraduate is required to take physical education every day, 1,950 boys report to this department daily.

To direct this number, six full-time instructors, who also coach the various

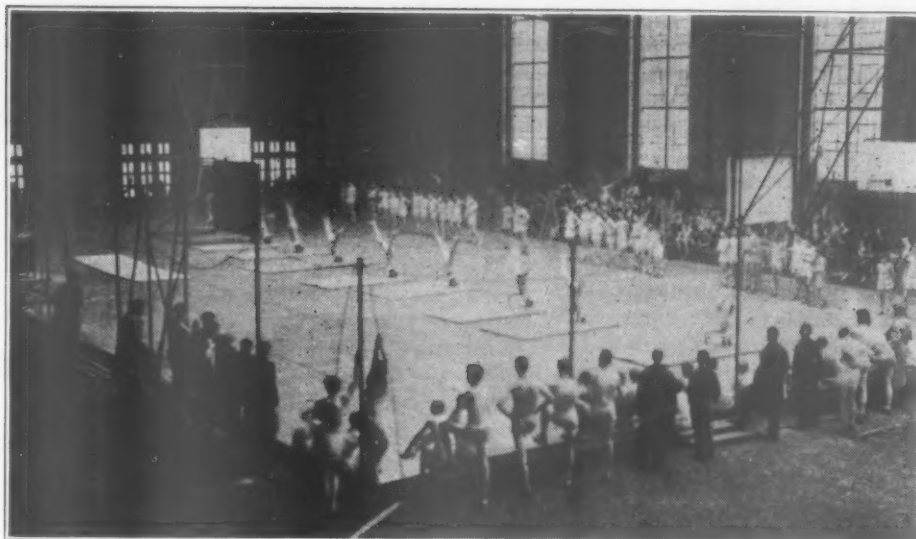
sports, make up the physical education staff. In addition, six instructors from other departments of the school assist in the coaching of the numerous teams.

Facilities

The field house in which the gymnasium program is conducted is 240 feet long, 128 feet wide, and 32 feet high to the lowest girder. It is well lighted and well ventilated. At one end of the large room there is a permanent floor, 123 feet long by 66 feet wide. This has three basketball cross-courts, which can be converted into one large court for games. Adjacent to this are the jumping and vaulting pits, and a shot put circle is laid out

at the other end of the enclosure. The approaches are of cinders and clay. An eight lane straightaway of sixty yards is laid out on one side of the field house. A nine-lap-to-the-mile cinder running track follows the walls of the field house. A permanent balcony seating 1,200 people extends the entire length of the building. By the use of knock-down bleachers, 5,000 people can be accommodated for a basketball game.

This building also houses a swimming pool, 75 by 35 feet, just adjacent to the field house proper. A large well-lighted and ventilated locker-room will serve more than 2,000 boys per day. A corridor shower-bath,



Interior of Field House—Oak Park and River Forest Township High School

continuous for 40 feet, with four temperatures of water, accommodates fifty boys per minute. There are, in addition to this, three team rooms with shower-baths, two offices, and one examination room.

Directly across the street from the field house is an athletic field, large enough for two gridirons, a baseball diamond, and eight tennis courts. A concrete and brick stadium seating 6,000 people extends on one side of the athletic field. The stadium houses four large dressing-rooms, shower-baths, first aid, and equipment rooms.

Class Work

The physical education class program is adapted to the field house, since smaller gymnasias are not available, although provisions are made to build such at a later date. The daily program consists of eight forty-minute periods. Each class is divided into four sections, called A, B, C and D. We determine our classification by the year in school, and by the boy's physical ability. Our Section A consists largely of juniors and seniors; Section B, of sophomores; Section C, of freshmen; and Section D, of boys who cannot swim, or who swim very poorly. Our classes average approximately 200 per period, and the sections within the class vary from twenty-five to sixty. Four instructors are assigned to each class, each one being responsible for his own section. In a week's program each boy in school swims one day, has formal or semi-formal work two days, and games in their seasons, two days. All boys are required to wear white uniforms with their names stamped upon them. Every boy takes a shower bath and receives a towel each period he comes to class.

Health Program

A full-time physician, who is a

member of this department, is available at each class for consultation, first aid, and sanitation. He also directs our corrective program. A corps of local physicians examines each boy at the beginning of each school year. The findings of these physical and medical examinations are sent to the boys' parents. In the event that the boy has a physical defect, his family physician reports back to us, prescribing the type of work to which the boy should be assigned. On the basis of what is found in our examinations, we segregate those with defects into a special class. One period per day is devoted entirely to this work. The school physician directs the work of this class, with each instructor responsible for a certain group. Individual and corrective work is done with the following groups:

1. Foot cases.
2. Posture cases.
3. Cardiac and pulmonary cases.

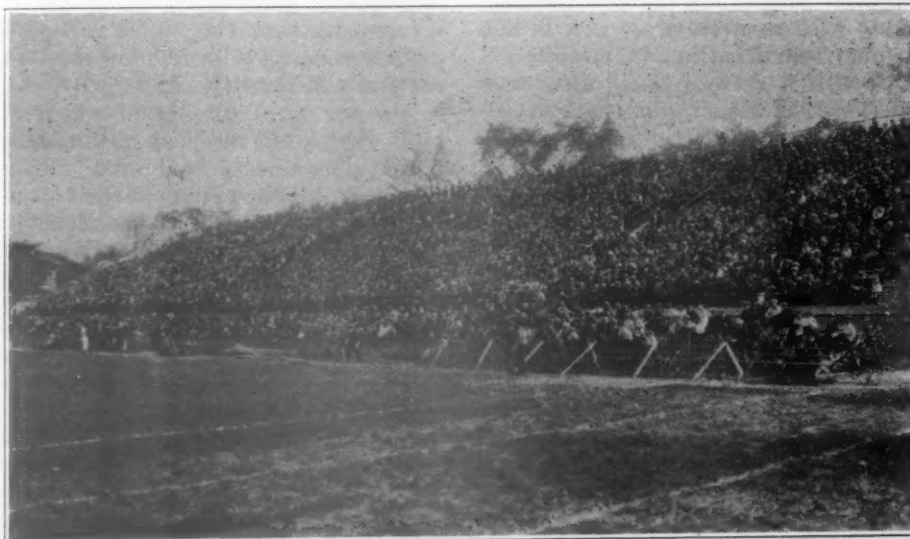
4. Abdominal cases, such as hernias, potential hernias, and recent operations.
5. Miscellaneous, which includes cripples, over and underweight, etc.

Periodic foot inspections are held for the detection of ring-worm and other skin infections. Those who are found to be afflicted are segregated into a special dressing-room with shower-bath. They are not allowed to use the main shower-bath or the swimming pool until the infection has cleared up. Those who are excused from the active work by a physician are required to read and report on books pertaining to health, hygiene, or physical education. These boys receive physical education credit for this type of work, as each boy is required to have credit for graduation. Periodic lectures on health are given by the members of the department, under the guidance of the school physician. A daily analysis of the water of the pool is made by the local health department and the chemistry department of the school. Daily foot inspections are held for those who use the swimming pool.

Intramural Program

Our intramural program is entirely extra-curricular, all the work being done after school, and no physical education credit is given for it. The competition is carried on among the fifty-three Home Rooms. Following are the sports conducted in their seasons, with the number of boys who actually participated in each sport during the current season:

1. Heavyweight, lightweight and midget basketball; 900 participated.
2. Senior and junior swimming; 300 participated.



Oak Park and River Forest Township High School Stadium

3. Senior and junior track; 340 participated.
4. Free throwing; 417 participated.
5. Water polo; 275 participated.
6. Indoor baseball; 400 participated.
7. Tennis; 150 participated.
8. Volley ball; 200 participated.

A total of 1,275 different boys took part in intramural athletics throughout the year.

It is evident from the above figures that a great majority of our boys participate in intramural athletics. In a number of cases, a boy has taken part in two or more of these intramural sports. An intramural monogram is awarded to all individuals who are members of the various winning teams in all sports. First, second and third place shields are awarded to the Home Rooms with the highest ranking in all sports.

Competitive Sports Program

Oak Park and River Forest Township High School is one of six large

suburban schools which comprise the membership of the Suburban League. It conducts the following interscholastic sports in their season:

1. Heavyweight, lightweight, and freshman-sophomore football.
2. Heavyweight, lightweight, and freshman-sophomore basketball.
3. Soccer.
4. Senior and junior swimming.
5. Indoor and outdoor track.
6. Tennis.
7. Baseball.

Following is the approximate number of boys on the various team squads during the current year:

Football	225
Basketball	100
Track	100
Soccer	50
Baseball	40
Swimming	70

Total 585

These 585 boys actually took part in interscholastic athletics in some

form, and this does not include the boys who took part in intramural athletics.

When this year comes to a close, the Oak Park and River Forest Township High School will have had 170 official interscholastic contests. Thirteen different interschool contests were held in one week; as many as ninety boys competed in one sport on a given day of the past season; and in one day, 540 boys participated in after school competitive athletics.

The success of the above program in physical education and athletics would be impossible if it were not for the fact that this department receives the finest co-operation from the administration and the other departments of the school. We feel that we are an integral part of the school; the equipment and facilities for our work are stimulating, but it is these combined factors that make it possible for us to carry out our constructive program.

Why Continue Intercollegiate Athletics?

By Gordon Fisher

Director of Athletics, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois

THIS year seems to have brought more than the usual share of adverse criticism of school and college athletics. Much of this criticism is well founded and will eventually serve a good purpose, but on the other hand many conclusions concerning this question are being incorrectly arrived at, and when this occurs they should not be allowed to go unchallenged.

Participation in play activities of a physical nature is a perfectly natural thing with most children, and, in like manner, participation in athletic activities is a natural thing with most adults. The assumption that participation in athletic activities is natural and desirable to a certain degree is generally accepted by most educators. The arguments which are being most regularly bandied back and forth have to do with the form of athletics to be supported. Many persons are saying that intercollegiate athletics have just about outlived their period of usefulness and should therefore be definitely curtailed or completely abandoned in favor of more comprehensive programs of intramural athletics.

I cannot see any sound reason to justify such an action as either of those suggested above, and I shall try

in this article to show why it would be unwise for schools to institute such a radical change.

Throughout history, there has been much confusion with respect to the purpose and value attributed to play, games and athletics. In spite of the ever continuing popularity of these activities, we have still the quite commonly accepted notion that they should be indulged in only when there is nothing better to be done. Various dictionaries have helped to set public opinion against the worthwhileness of these activities by defining them as useless, unnecessary, child's play, etc.

Another incorrect notion which is quite commonly accepted is that athletic games should be played simply as an aid to the maintenance of good health. This should unquestionably be one of the main considerations in encouraging regular participation in physical activity of one type or another by mature persons after their college days, but it is insufficient reason for participation in the strenuous team games which are being supported by most schools in the form of intercollegiate competition.

Still another notion is that "Sport should be participated in only for sport's sake." In other words, the game should be played for the fun of

playing, with no great emphasis being placed on the final winning or losing. It would seem to me that this particular notion should be the least acceptable of any mentioned. Anything which is worth doing at all is worth doing well; I believe this lesson should be taught in every classroom and I believe that it should be taught on every athletic field as well. Playing to win does not necessarily mean overemphasis; it should mean doing one's best, within the rules, to demonstrate superiority over an opponent. The man who plays an athletic game with a happy-go-lucky attitude is generally a poor candidate for an intercollegiate team, and I have a rather strong notion that in most cases he will be a poor candidate for success in plain, everyday living. In the final analysis, there seems no reason why boys should be expected to do careful work in the classroom and laboratory and slipshod work on the athletic field. Theodore Roosevelt, in an address to Harvard undergraduates, expressed himself rather forcibly on this question as follows: "I wish to see Harvard win a reasonable proportion of the contests in which it enters, and I should be heartily ashamed of every Harvard athlete who did not spend every

ounce that was in him in the effort to win, provided only that he does it in an honorable and manly fashion."

During the past years the ever enlarging programs of intercollegiate athletics have been justified in various ways. Some say they are a good advertising medium for the school, others say they pay for the intramural department as well as take care of themselves, others that they develop school loyalty and spirit, and still others that they do the very thing in which schools are primarily interested; namely, educate.

From the standpoint of the individual participant, the last can be the only real justification for a highly organized program of intercollegiate athletics with the accompanying hours of practice and study.

Assuming, of course, that the instruction of the athletic squad on the field or in the gymnasium is of the same high type as would be expected in the class room, I contend that participation in a varsity sport offers a unique opportunity for the teaching of great lessons in living. It is generally conceded that the final aim in education is a high type of citizenship, and I feel that the athletic field with its opportunity of teaching fair play, obedience to rules, respect for one's competitors, co-operation, self-confidence, submerging of self for the good of the group and other lessons of equal importance will definitely contribute to this same goal of good citizenship.

Some people will say that we who are in physical education have not capitalized on this opportunity of teaching, and that we have allowed too many side issues to motivate the continuation and development of our activities. Unquestionably this has been so in some cases, but the fact remains that there is here an opportunity for tremendous good, and it is also a fact that the improper conducting of some games in the past is no justification for the abandonment of the activities. In some cases, a different type of organization and a higher grade of teaching is required, but this is of course an entirely different subject than the one being discussed here.

Many people who oppose intercollegiate athletics do so because of the emotional situations which are created by such contests. In my opinion, this is one of the very reasons why intercollegiate games offer a great opportunity for lasting influence. The man who encourages an emotional development through participation in highly organized games but at the same time exercises complete control over these emotions is pro-

gressing in a way which will be an aid towards a happy and useful life during the years to follow. Dr. Jay B. Nash of New York University has made the following statement: "Every athletic contest involves a social situation in which there is usually a tremendous arousing of emotions. These emotions will make or break most persons according to the way they are controlled. They lie at the root of all rivalry."

These highly competitive games, then, offer an opportunity to develop an emotional capacity which encourages one to live and act aggressively, to be thrilled by ordinary situations, to fight for worthwhile things; in short, to live in a more complete and worthwhile manner.

It is not my contention, of course, that all persons who participate in intercollegiate athletics prove to be the best citizens, but I do insist that, for the particular group who wish so to participate, there is no activity which offers a greater opportunity for the learning of lasting lessons in good citizenship.

We have heard and read much during the past few years about the so-called conflict between intercollegiate and intramural athletics. It seems to me that the expression, "intercollegiate versus intramural," is an entire misnomer. It implies a conflict between the two, and there need be no such conflict. It would lead one to believe that a school should choose one or the other of these two forms of athletic programs, and this conclusion lacks foundation also.

There is no reason whatever to assume that any well-organized department of physical education cannot foster and develop good programs of intercollegiate and intramural athletics at one and the same time. In fact, I believe that most of the good universities and colleges of the country are at this time recognizing the fact that it is their duty to build and support both of these divisions of an athletic program.

At North Central College, we have found that intramural and intercollegiate programs can be run with complete harmony. During the past semester we have had 15 per cent of the men students of our college participating in varsity athletics and 79 per cent of the remaining 85 per cent taking part in regularly organized intramural activities. Our observation has been that the intercollegiate sports are actually a stimulus to greater participation in intramural sports by those not good enough to make the varsity teams.

One of the favorite arguments being used against intercollegiate

sports is that they supply competition and development for those only who are already the best physical specimens of the college. This argument fails, of course, to take into account that the remaining group having less physical ability should by all means be taken care of by an intramural program, and it apparently fails also to recognize that athletics possibly can contribute more as an educational medium than can ever be claimed for them as a developer and maintainer of health.

As I see it, intramural athletics are the part of the program which should take care of the individuals who are average or below average in physical development and who also are not interested in concentrating on an athletic activity, as is the case with varsity squads. Intercollegiate athletics, on the other hand, are the part of the program which should be provided for the athlete of a superior type.

This superior athlete does not belong in competition with his classmates who have decidedly less ability, and such competition will not be satisfactory or beneficial to him or them. Apparently, he enjoys concentrating on the task of perfecting himself in the sport which he has chosen. This enjoyment and this concentration can be encouraged only by offering an opportunity of outside competition. Let us take the example of an outstanding shot putter such as John Kuck, formerly of a teachers college in Kansas. This man could best any of his classmates any and every day of the year, and this without practice, too. We are told that he was a consistent, hard trainer at his event. I insist there was just one thing which encouraged his regular practice, this being the opportunity to test himself against the best in this country and finally the best in the world through his participation in the last Olympics.

Some educators who are opposed to the idea of intercollegiate competition say that when such a man as Kuck has demonstrated his superiority over his classmates he should then be encouraged to go into other activities. This type of reasoning strikes me as being absolutely childish. The man who is athletically inclined wishes naturally to express and develop himself through athletics, while others who are interested in such activities as music, dramatics, oratory, etc., wish of course to specialize in their particular fields. It seems to me that all of these activities can and should be used as distinctly educational mediums with those persons who are in-

(Continued on page 45)

Intercollegiate Golf

By John H. Utley
University of Illinois

PROBABLY the only knowledge that many people have of intercollegiate golf is what they have acquired from reading the newspapers. This is indeed unfortunate. It is due to the fact that golf is a sport that cannot be viewed and enjoyed from a comfortable seat in the grandstand but obliges the spectator to follow the players over several miles of fairways, roughs and bunkers if he wishes to share in the thrills and dramatic situations of a good match.

Everyone who has played golf realizes that those who win success in it must have a strong, healthy body to stand the grind, as well as a high degree of skill; and it is in the members of university and college golf teams that these two elements are admirably combined. When one group of these fellows meets another to attempt to win a victory for its school, there is sure to be a number of intensely exciting moments that are more than worth any effort it might take to witness them. I have seen several instances where the outcome of the entire day of playing depends on the result of the last match to come in, and often victory or defeat hinges upon a player's ability to recover from a sand trap or sink a short putt on the last green. Such a situation is gripping and dramatic and calls for all the courage that any boy can muster.

I believe that golf brings out more true sportsmanship than any other intercollegiate activity. There is no cheering from the sidelines to spur the players on; often their shots are observed by nobody but their opponents, and yet they play as hard as any football players do before fifty thousand people. There is no referee to insist that the rules be observed; all that rests upon the honor of the player himself, and there is very rarely any question as to the fairness of the match. Ill feeling between opponents in a college golf match does not exist; the boys always give their opponents the benefit of any doubt in spite of their desire to win, and the affair is always one of the best fellowship. They usually take lunch together between rounds, and often attend some social function together after the match; in that way they form friendships that last long after their college careers are ended.

Most intercollegiate golf matches are still played at private country

JOHN H. UTLEY, who is coaching the Illinois golf team for his third year, is a graduate of Indiana University, class of 1926, and was golf captain in 1924. He is a member of the Illinois faculty. In 1930, his team was undefeated in dual meets and won the Big Ten and individual championships.

clubs, but more and more of the colleges are building their own courses for the use of their students and faculty. Yale has perhaps the best known college course, although those on the West Coast are known to rank with the best. Here in the Big Ten, the University of Iowa has probably the best private course; the Hawk-eyes have eighteen holes laid out on ground that is admirably suited; the course adjoins their new stadium and is in charge of Charles Kennett, a well known English professional, who has been in this country only a few years and who teaches courses in golf in the University. The University of Michigan is opening a new eighteen-hole course this year; it is an excellent layout, and was planned largely by Fielding Yost; it lies close to the athletic plant. Ohio State is planning to build a course of its own, although the intercollegiate matches will be played for some time yet on the famous Scioto Country Club links. Here at Illinois we are hoping to begin construction on a new eighteen-hole course in the near future to replace the present nine-hole layout that is too small to take care of all those who wish to play. All of our varsity and freshman golf activities take place at the Urbana Country Club, which is a highly satisfactory course in all respects; but of course we hope to be playing on our own links before many years.

The first intercollegiate golf in this country was played, naturally, in the East. Golf was in its infancy in the United States when the first National Intercollegiate championship was held in 1897. Since that time many well known golfers have played in this tournament. The 1920 champion, Jess Sweetser of Yale, won the National Amateur two years later, and in 1926 he became the first American to win the British Amateur title. The

1909 winner, Al Seckel of Princeton, became Western champion, Watts Gunn of Georgia Tech, the 1927 champion, was runner-up to Bobby Jones in the National and a member of the Walker Cup team, and Maurice McCarty, who was such a sensation in last year's National Amateur, won the tournament in 1928. Bobby Jones himself was a member of the Harvard team one year, but his try at the championship was unsuccessful. Up until 1919 the championship had always fallen to Yale, Harvard or Princeton, but since then several other colleges have crashed through. Last year the Big Ten Champion, Dick Martin of Illinois, qualified, but lost, in spite of some excellent golf, to Sam Perry, Southern champion, in the first round. This year the championship is to be played at Olympia Fields in Chicago.

Big Ten golf is much more recent than National Intercollegiate. The first dual matches and the first championship tournament for Big Ten schools were held in 1922. Chicago won that tournament and Burdette Ford of Chicago won the individual honors.

Last year, Illinois made a clean sweep of the Conference by taking both the team and the individual championships. Captain Dick Martin was the individual winner, and Fred Lyon, Sam Alpert and Bob Crowe were the other members. This team also won all its six dual matches with Big Ten schools. The Illinois total for the 72 holes was 1,247, which stands as a Conference record. This means that the team average was better than 78 strokes a round. The finish of the tournament was a classic. It was evident that Illinois had won the team title, but the individual was very much in doubt. Bob Kepler of Ohio State came in with an excellent score of 306, but Martin had a rather good lead on him at that time. Dick cracked under the strain, however, and finished 6, 6, but he still had a score of 305, which beat out Kepler by a stroke. Chubby Hicks of Michigan, who, by the way, is a brother of Helen Hicks, the famous woman golfer, was still out and had a fine chance to catch Martin, but he blew in the same way that Dick had done, and he was only able to tie Kepler for second place at 306. It is such a finish as this that is an example of what I wrote above about dramatic

situations—I certainly thought my heart would jump out of my body while Hicks was putting on that last green with a chance of beating Martin.

The dual matches that are played between Big Ten schools are decided wholly by match play. Eighteen holes of the 36 are played as individual matches—each team has its men ranked one, two, three, four, and the corresponding men of the two teams play each other. The Nassau system of scoring is used, which means that one point is given to the winner of the first nine holes, one to the winner of the second nine, and one for the entire eighteen. This makes it possible for a man to win three points for his team, and decides twelve points altogether. The remaining eighteen holes are played as foursomes: two men of one team play two of the other, and holes may be won by best balls only. The scoring of points is the same as the individual; each foursome decides three

points, which raises the total possible points that a team can win to eighteen.

The foresomes are usually played in the morning so that, regardless of who wins the six points, the match is not decided until the singles matches are played. Often these points are about even, and it is the last match in that decides the outcome. For instance, two years ago at Iowa the Illinois team was a couple of points behind with one match still out; this match was all even after seventeen holes, and each boy was determined to win the last hole; our Illinois man was a little too eager and played the hole rather badly, but the Iowa man did worse—he took four putts on that last green and gave us the match. It is experience that decides such cases; a boy who is capable of good golf, but who has not played in many tournaments, is likely to crack under the strain; but that is just one of the many things that makes golf such a fascinating game.

This year there is one important innovation in Big Ten golf—the players must use the new size ball that the U. S. G. A. has made official. My own experience with the new ball is that it is an improvement for the game. It will not fly quite so far for the hard hitters, but the easier swingers get fully as much distance as before. Furthermore, the ball sits up much better in the grass because it is larger, and that makes it easier to get up into the air. It is easier to pitch this ball on the greens, because it does not roll so much, but it calls for much more skill than before if there is a strong head- or cross-wind. I believe it makes the game more enjoyable. The fact that the U. S. G. A. has barred the new sand wedge type of niblick will not affect the college golfers, because few if any have bought these clubs yet; and I am glad that the Golf Association took this action early, before a lot of people had invested in them.

A Review of the Year in Athletics

(Continued from page 10)

and field in general as there is in the country.

"We are completing a nine hole golf course which starts at the back door of the new gymnasium and finishes a few yards from the starting place which makes it very convenient for student use. We expect to have this course ready for use in 1932.

"That completes our building program for the year except that the old men's gymnasium is to be remodeled for the women the coming year. Our varsity and intramural programs this year have been quite successful."

"Gus" Dorais of the University of Detroit conducted an interesting experiment this year in spring football which he explains in the letter which is hereby quoted.

"This spring I conducted spring practice in football on an absolutely optional basis. I merely announced that there would be practice and made no attempt to urge anyone to attend.

"There was an average attendance of ninety. Those competing in other sports were advised to devote their time to the seasonal activity.

"At the end of five weeks I issued a questionnaire to every member of the squad asking them to answer the questions and not to sign their names to the questionnaire.

"The first question asked was: 'Do you really enjoy football practice and

games?' All but four put down yes. Three of the four left enjoyed games but not practice. The remaining one didn't enjoy either.

"The second question asked the boys was: 'What did you hope to get out of football?' Ninety per cent answered 'Fun.' The other ten per cent was mixed equally between 'Exercise,' 'Campus prestige,' 'Publicity,' 'Development of Character,' and 'Outside pressure.'

"The third question was: 'Do you think honestly you would devote more time to study if you did not go out for football?' Seventy-two just said 'No.' Three thought they would study more. The rest indicated that they thought they would study less for various reasons; eligibility rules, helpful diversion; and a few of these also thought it wouldn't make any difference.

"The result of this questionnaire was interesting to me and I believe indicates that football is still serving the purpose for which it is intended."

Dr. C. W. Spears, head football coach at the University of Oregon, who is a close student of football trends, makes some interesting observations which will be of interest to the other football coaches. He says:

"This spring we held practice under much less favorable conditions than last spring. In other words, we have had a very dry spring in Oregon and we practiced on a sawdust

field, which is used for rainy weather and when it doesn't rain it is rather hard and not very inviting. The weather has been hot and dry.

"The rules laid down for spring practice were merely that spring practice was going to be held very informally, that the coaches would be on the field from 4:30 to 6:00 and players could come and go as they saw fit. The assistant managers were instructed by men who wished to leave at 5:00 or 5:30 to notify them when that time had arrived. Men deciding to play intramural baseball or wanting to take part in any other activity representing their fraternity we allowed to do so and no questions were asked.

"We have had between 45 and 50 men, I do not know the exact amount, out for spring practice who practiced either daily or two or three times a week and the average in attendance was about 38 each day.

"Our practice did not consist of a lot of drilling or fundamentals, but mainly either in picking or choosing up sides and playing a game either stressing kicking, forward passing, or running with the ball, according to what we decided upon that day, and occasionally we would say: 'Tomorrow we are going to stress tackling and we are going to devote the whole afternoon to talking about it and working on tackling.' We worked leisurely in an informal manner, the

same way with forward passing and kicking, and we selected one topic and devoted an entire afternoon to it rather than fifteen minutes to kicking and fifteen minutes to passing, et cetera. In other words we had a round table discussion on tackling one day, kicking on another, forward passing on another, etc.

"I might say that I was astonished and very gratified that our attendance after the second week, allowing for a few whose interest falls off, held right up to the end of the practice with seemingly no diminution in interest at all and in a great many ways I think this was one of the most successful spring practices, from the standpoint of interest and attendance, that I personally have ever held.

"Our faculty here do not seem to be worried about intercollegiate athletics whatsoever. Perhaps they feel that Oregon is a more or less isolated state out here in the Pacific Coast, and I think they are right about this, that Oregon youngsters need the contact athletically and socially as well as from a broadening influence from the other parts of the country, as much as is feasible for them to enter in relationship with. That is a very fine attitude; I believe in taking a great deal of interest in the youngsters who are competing in intercollegiate athletics and taking a very impartial viewpoint, encouraging them to do good work and at the same time being very firm and insisting that they keep up to the standards in their studies. The professors do not hesitate to stop a boy from taking a trip if his work is such that an absence from classes might mean his failure in the course, even though he is passing at that time and eligible. The faculty encourages good work in the boys' studies and they do not merely let down a weight of barriers which makes them safe when they are on one side and barred on the other. Of course, they have definite rules also as to what a man must do to be eligible.

"The student body here are very much interested in football and have a surprising amount of spirit, considering the fact that Oregon is one of the smaller schools of the conference and has a very hard time making a showing in the class of competition which they are called upon to meet. In other words, it is pretty hard for them to do anything, from a supporter's and a layman's viewpoint, to get enthusiastic about.

"My own feeling is this: That owing to the increased crowds in football and college athletics and increased possibilities, it has brought about 10,000 per cent more opinion. The

more interest there is on a subject, the more chance there is for people to break into print, with experience concerning the same. Personally, I cannot see any difference in the attitude of the undergraduates, particularly from the youngsters, towards the game than there was fifteen years ago when I first started coaching. There is no more than you would expect and not nearly so much as we know of has happened with the undergraduates and their attitude in general toward life. Personally, my observations lead me to feel that the present 1931 young man and woman need the inspiration and the experience of intercollegiate athletics, as exemplified by football, a good deal more than the generations back in 1910 and 1915 needed it and it is doing twice the good that it did at that time."

Noble E. Kizer, head coach of Purdue University, has made a careful study regarding the number of hours practice in the different sports, the number of school days the athletes are engaged in practice, the number of school days they miss on trips, the number of athletes taking part in each particular sport and other details which tend to show that football as compared with other sports is not overemphasized. Regarding the coming season he has the following to say:

"College athletics is in a new era. Athletes are putting their scholastic work before their games. Administration and faculty control make it a part of the school curriculum and it is being considered as such.

"Open football of today gives everyone a chance to play and naturally more interest is taken in it by the student body. In our school last fall four hundred sixty-three men took part in football. This spring one hundred sixty-five men reported for spring work. Quoting the old timers, 'More enthusiasm and more interest have been shown in football the past year than any time in the history of our school.'

"We are looking forward to a good football season this fall and we have every right to expect our 1931 schedule to be as good if not better than any of our previous years."

Formation of a new college athletic conference is reported by R. H. Lavik, Director of Athletics, State Teachers College, Flagstaff, Arizona.

"On April 11, there was organized at Tuscon, Arizona, the Border Intercollegiate Conference by representatives of five institutions: The University of New Mexico; New Mexico Agricultural College; The University of Arizona; Arizona State

Teachers College at Tempe; Arizona State Teachers College at Flagstaff. The formation of this Conference, which will operate under standard eligibility rules, is a great step forward for college athletics in the great open spaces of the far Southwest. Dr. W. R. Skidmore of Flagstaff Teachers College was elected President of the new organization; Dean Nanninga of the University of New Mexico was elected Vice President; and Professor C. Zaner Leshner of the University of Arizona was elected Secretary-Treasurer."

The following report is from William McAndrew, Athletic Director of the Southern Illinois State Normal University of Carbondale.

"We added a major in physical education and coaching to the college curriculum last fall. We are not emphasizing it, but, since the state superintendent has a man in his office whose job it is to introduce into the schools of the state full physical education programs, we think the move justified. All work so far as possible is practical. We left most of the theory for the boys to get when they are getting master's degrees.

"We had an undefeated football team, winning nine successive games. Overemphasis went into the discard some long time ago. We had seventy hours of organized practice during the fall. We began at 4:30 and quit from 5:30 to 5:45. We had two hours of scrimmage for the entire season. We never have spring practice. We have followed a schedule about like the above for the last five years. Scrimmage for any one season during the last five years has never exceeded two hours for the entire fall.

"We installed a lighting system last fall and like night football very much. Dew bothers us a little once in a while, but the men like playing better than in the afternoon on account of the cooler atmosphere. Particularly, we miss having winds to bother the kickers. The wind goes down with the sun in this region, and the games are always over before it comes up again."

An excellent basketball record is reported by Robert D. Wright, Director of Physical Education of Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio.

"For the third time in the six years that I have been coaching at Mount Union College, we have won the Ohio Conference championship in basketball, winning fifteen consecutive Conference games out of a total of sixteen. This year's team also won six non-Conference games, which makes this season's record more impressive.

"The Conference championship team of 1926, which I coached in my first year at Mount Union College, was un-

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STORES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

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defeated. The 1929 team, also Ohio Conference champions, won fourteen out of fifteen Conference games.

"Out of ninety-six college games played during the past six years, Mount Union has won eighty games. This record includes games each year with the best teams in Ohio."

Lincoln Memorial University of Harrogate, Tennessee, had a fairly successful year under the direction and coaching of J. D. (Swede) Alexander, who will be back next year.

In football, a green inexperienced team won four games and lost four. The basketball team won nineteen games and lost nine. The track team won all meets and the Smoky Mountain Conference championship. The university had a successful year in intramural sports. Coach Alexander states that he hopes to introduce baseball next year with a fourteen game schedule.

Clairton High School of Pennsylvania dedicated a new stadium unit last fall in a game with Duquesne. George M. Woodman, Athletic Director, writes as follows concerning Clairton athletics:

"The Clairton sports program consists of football, basketball, track, volley ball and tennis. Volley ball and tennis are new sports in our school and are doing well. The Clairton football team has an exceptional record. Clairton has had one defeat in the last four years.

"Intramural basketball last winter developed to the extent that during the first week in March we conducted a tournament in four classes; namely, Pee Wee, Midget, Junior, and Senior. Thirty-five teams participated. A great deal of interest was developed in the city by the tournament.

"On November 21, last fall, we opened a new stadium unit on the athletic field. This unit seats 2,500, and cost approximately \$40,000. Under the unit, large dressing rooms for both junior and senior teams are located; also a large refreshment room. We are all proud of the athletic field.

"The High School Band, organized two years ago, has contributed much to our football games. This year the band entered the state contest in class B and won first place."

An active interest in intramural athletics is reported by Ralph H. Geer, Athletic Director of the Swanton, Ohio, High School:

"I was able to get eighty-two of our boys in at least one intramural sport this year. Over fifty went out for two or more varsity sports. We had a good football season. We won eight games, tied one and lost one.

"I have plans now to have more intramurals. My aim is to get each boy

in at least two sports. Golf and tennis will be the new sports. The Valley-Wood Golf Course, composed of local members, has just opened eighteen holes for play.

"So far, in baseball, we have won four games."

"We had a mighty fine football team here last fall," reports J. A. (Jerry) Graf, coach of the Bloomfield, Indiana, High School. "We won the Wabash Valley championship by winning eight games, losing one and tying one. I will be back here again next year. As I will have practically the same team intact again next fall, naturally I am expecting big things from the boys."

In the following paragraphs, George K. Lowry traces the development of athletics in the Liberty Center High School of Chesterton, Indiana.

"In the fall of 1929 I came to Liberty Center High School as coach. My job was not only to coach, but also to create interest in athletics. My policy since has been to use as many players as possible in competition, thus creating interest among so-called second teams. That this policy has been worth while is proved by the results.

"For a school of its size (seventy-five enrolled), we had plenty of promising material. For an athletic field we had about four acres of undeveloped ground. Our gymnasium is rather small, but good, and we have adequate dressing room facilities.

"In the two years that I have been at Liberty, the following things have been done:

"1. We have built the best baseball diamond in Porter County, regardless of the size of the school, with no outlay of money. The boys, with my assistance, did all the work. We keep the diamond in shape by dragging it with wagon rims fastened behind a car, generally with one or two boys riding the rims, which, by the way, is considered great fun.

"2. We have a first class quarter-mile track, built with an outlay of about \$40.00. On one side is a 100-yard straightaway capable of accommodating eight runners at a time. This track is banked on the turns, and has a 100-foot radius at the ends.

"3. We have our field well equipped for the field events.

"4. We have won the Lake-Porter Conference baseball championship two years in a row, and are conceded to have the best high school baseball team in Porter County, including Valparaiso.

"5. We have won forty-one of forty-nine basketball games played in that time, this year winning the Lake-Porter Conference championship and the Porter County Tournament, with

a record of twenty-three games won and three lost.

"6. We have developed a complete program of intramural sports for boys. In the fall and spring, a playground baseball league functions. In the winter, there is a basketball league composed of five teams. We are also introducing tennis, track and handball.

"7. Girls play regular schedules in basketball and have a well-rounded program of physical education, including games and exercises.

"8. We have introduced into basketball practice a systematic record of practice performance. There are two large bulletin boards on the gym walls. On one board is placed a sheet for each boy, and a record is kept of his practice work. On the other is a sheet for each boy, with his scrimmage and competition record. To go along with these records, I have also developed an up-to-the-minute score book, with a summary sheet for each game, and a shot chart for each game. The boys strive to keep their shot percentages high. We use the man-to-man defense; baskets scored against each man are kept in the summary. The boys work hard to keep their 'scored against' numbers low. The value of the system is evident in the season record. We have a team percentage for the year in basket shooting of over 25 per cent and have scored an average of over 25 points per game to opponents' 15 points.

"9. We require, in addition to the regular requirements of the state in scholarship, that each student have a B average in citizenship before being eligible for competition. As a result, scholarship and citizenship have been considerably improved.

"Of course, we have been to the average expense for equipment, but have never had a lot of surplus money with which to work. We believe that the above accomplishments are above the average and were accomplished only through plenty of work and perseverance. Interest in all branches of sports has grown by leaps and bounds, and, whenever the weather is suitable, at least 90 per cent of our enrollment may be seen on the playgrounds."

The following statement of policy was written by W. L. Childs, Head of the Department of Physical Education at New Trier High School, Winnetka, Illinois, and was approved by the Administration and the Board of Education. It is distributed to all members of the coaching staff and to the schools that New Trier meets in athletic competition.

"It shall be the policy of New Trier High School—

"1. To use only the best available officials that can be agreed upon.



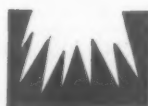
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Tuition—\$20.00 for state residents, others, \$30.

For bulletin address Carl Lundgren, Director, Men's Gymnasium, Champaign, Ill.

Indiana University

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E. C. Hayes, Track and Field.

E. S. Dean, Basketball and Baseball.

E. C. Hayes, Football.

W. H. Thom, Wrestling

J. D. Ferguson, Training and Bandaging.

William Ramsey, Intramural.

Geo. Schlafer, Physical Education and Playground.

K. W. Bookwalter, Physical Education.

Sid Robinson, Physical Education.

Officiating course, by coaches, covering football, basketball, track and wrestling.

June 17th to July 14th

Fees \$14.25 for four weeks

For information write the Athletic Department, or the School of Education, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

University of Michigan

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June 29 to July 27

(Four Weeks)

June 29 to August 24

(Eight Weeks)

For graduate credit write:

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Complete courses in football, track, basketball and all phases of physical education, by the regular department and coaching staff. University credit in all courses.

For information write C. L. Brewer, Director of Athletics, Columbia Missouri.

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Auxiliary Work—C. C. Finnegan, Glenn Hanna and "Sliv" Nemzek.

Tuition—\$12 for all or part of course.

For information address: Alex J. Nemzek, Athletic Director, State Teachers College, Moorhead, Minn.

North Carolina University Coaching School

Chapel Hill, N. C.

August 17 to August 29, 1931

Director of the School—R. A. Fetzer.

Secretary of the School—E. R. Rankin.

Football—R. A. Fetzer, C. C. Collins, W. J. Cerney, C. O. Sapp, and Allan Howard.

Basketball—G. E. Shepard.

Baseball—W. J. Cerney and C. O. Sapp.

Track and Field—R. A. Fetzer and M. D. Ranson.

Boxing and Wrestling—P. H. Quinlan.

Training and Conditioning—P. H. Quinlan.

Tuition—Registration fee of ten dollars covers tuition for all courses and dormitory room rent.

Northwestern University

August 3-15

Football—Bob Zuppke, Illinois, Dick Hanley, Northwestern.

Supplementary Lectures—Arnold Horween, Harvard, Walter Steffen, Carnegie Tech, Jess Hawley, formerly of Dartmouth, Duke Dunne, Harvard Line Coach.

Basketball—Dutch Lonborg, Northwestern.

Track—Frank Hill, Northwestern.

Swimming—Tom Robinson, Northwestern.

Administration—K. L. Wilson, Northwestern.

Director—K. L. Wilson.

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"Hunk" Anderson

Backfield Play
Jack Chevigny

Basketball
George Keogan

August 10—for two weeks

Notre Dame, Indiana

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for Coaches, Players and Officials

August 17 to 27

Hastings College
Hastings, Nebraska

Football—Paul J. Schissler, Director of Athletics, Oregon State College.

Basketball—Sam Barry, Basketball Coach, University of Southern California.

For further information write T. C. Young, Director of Athletics, Hastings College.

Tuition—\$25.

Special hotel rates.

Wade-Phelan Coaching School

Texas Tech, Lubbock, Texas

August 3rd-15th

Football—Wallace Wade, University of Alabama and Duke University—SHORT PUNT—TANDEM.

Football—Jimmy Phelan, Purdue University and University of Washington, NOTRE DAME SYSTEM.

Basketball—S. D. Burton, West Texas Teachers, six time Texas Intercollegiate Association Champions.

Basketball—Jimmie Kitts, Athens, Texas, two time NATIONAL CHAMPIONS—special short course.

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"2. To make no protests of the official's decisions on the field of play, except in regard to interpretation of rules.

"3. That such protests be made only by the captain of the team competing and be made always in a courteous, dignified manner.

"4. That the coaches and players should refrain as far as possible from audibly or visibly expressing their displeasure at the decisions of officials. Under no circumstances should a coach, before students, make accusations of unfairness against other coaches, players or officials.

"5. That the coaches may talk with officials in a courteous manner at any time when the game is not in progress, requesting explanations of decisions and interpretations of rules, but the game should not be interrupted for such discussion. It is advisable for coaches inclined to get excited to limit such discussion to the period preceding the event.

"6. That when, in the opinion of the officials in charge, play should continue, New Trier's teams should play, except in the event that the coach fears such continuance of play will result in physical injury to the players.

"7. That when, in the opinion of the Department of Physical Education and the Administration, an official is palpably incompetent or deliberately unfair, we shall discharge our part of the contract by accepting gracefully the decisions of the official agreed upon and finishing the match, but shall refuse, if possible, to use the same official again.

"8. That games, if protested, shall be protested by the Administration and such protest shall never be based on decisions of officials except in regard to interpretation of rules.

"9. That in stating this policy the Board of Education, the Administration and the Department of Physical Education feel that the value of developing a spirit of friendliness and courtesy between schools, players, coaches and officials so far outweighs the importance of winning games that we can easily afford to overlook errors and violations of the code of good sportsmanship by officials and opponents, even when, at the time, such errors seem to us very costly."

That intramural athletics help to build better interscholastic teams is the belief of Owen E. Metcalf, a University of Illinois graduate. Below, he describes the sports program as carried on at Crystal Lake, Illinois, Community high school, an institution having an enrollment of 350.

"Crystal Lake is exceptionally fortunate in having a field of fifteen acres for use in athletic and intra-

mural work. Besides this fine space, upon which there are located two tennis courts with a hard surface, a soccer field, turf track and football field, we have both a boys' and girls' gymnasium. The boys', or main, gymnasium has no auditorium with a seating capacity of nearly 900 and is built so that the 72 foot by 48 foot floor is a large stage.

"The intramural program for boys under these conditions is conducted at noon, using sports in season as follows: speedball, volley ball, basketball, horseshoes, playground ball, tennis and track. The intramural tournaments in the various sports are run off by classes, gym classes, and, when time permits, challenge or independent teams. Horseshoes and tennis are, of course, a sign-up affair in which an elimination tournament is conducted.

"The girls' intramurals, with the exception of horseshoes, consist of the same sports as the boys'. Their work is conducted by one of the women teachers after school. Due to the fact that the girls have a gymnasium 60 feet by 41 feet of their own, their work after school does not interfere with the practice of our athletic teams.

"At the close of school, an annual field day is held in which both boys and girls take part, competing by classes for field day honors. The total of boys' and girls' points determines the winning class.

"Last year, in making a survey of the boys' intramural work, I found that 97 per cent of all the boys in the school had taken part in at least one noon activity during the year. Some had also been on three athletic teams and taken part in nearly all of the intramural sports as well.

"In 1925, when I came to Crystal Lake, it was hard work to keep enough boys out to make a first team in football. In fact, I played one game that year with but thirteen players present. By giving the boys something they like in the form of intramurals, the interest in athletics has increased until we were able to keep forty-three out for football the entire season of 1930, and expect fifty to fifty-five out for the 1931 season.

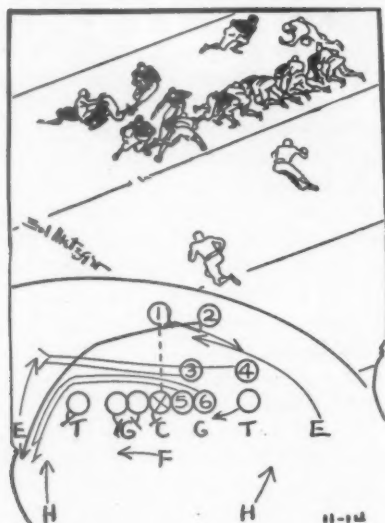
"To my mind, intramurals are as important a part of our physical education program as interscholastic competition. Intramurals not only build better and healthier boys and girls, but they also give impetus to the athletic program by creating an interest in athletic activities in general."

"Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, High School," writes Coach C. B. Roels, "is conducting an extensive spring sports program. A large number of students are out for golf, baseball and tennis

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teams, and over forty boys have participated in the six weeks' spring football program which has just closed.

"Chippewa High enjoyed this past year one of its most successful football seasons. Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls' traditional rival, was defeated, for the first time in seven years, by a 13 to 2 score in the big game of the season. Chippewa Falls is known as one of the best football cities in Wisconsin, having graduated such former college stars as 'Gus' Dorais (Notre Dame), Tanberg (Wisconsin), Solem (Minnesota), Sheely (Marquette), Flug (St. Louis), and others."

Fritz Humbert, who graduated from the University of Illinois in 1930, after playing on Zuppke's teams, reports a successful season at Marinette, Wisconsin. His football team won five, lost two and tied two games, to place third in the Fox River Valley Conference rating. This team also tied Menominee, Michigan, High School in the upper peninsula classic of Armistice Day. Humbert writes:

"I carried on the intramural program organized by the former director of athletics. Golf has been inaugurated this year as an interscholastic sport, where heretofore it has been only an intramural sport at Marinette. I am trying to build up sportsmanship to a higher plane among the student body and townspeople. I have signed my contract for next year at Marinette as Director of Athletics, to coach football and have charge of intramural athletics."

From Illmo, Missouri, comes a report of athletic expansion. Noel Hansel, who is completing his third year as coach of the high school, writes as follows:

"Illmo High School is attempting to give every student a chance to make some athletic team. To competitive basketball for girls and boys, indoor baseball and track, tennis was added this year. Two courts were completed and we find students on them from daylight to dark. We are very optimistic over the tennis, because we know that tennis playing will carry over to later life. To our present program we expect to add football next year.

"Illmo completed the best season in basketball for several years. The girls' team won fifteen victories with only five defeats. The boys' team won every home game, ten in number, and was victorious four times away from home. In out-of-town games and tournaments, eight games were lost."

Coach N. A. Sands of the Bloomfield, Iowa, High School describes his system of maintaining sports interest among a large number of boys.

"By using the point system in ath-

letics the interest in various sports has been increased remarkably. When the call for spring football was given, approximately fifty-five boys reported, whereas four years ago only about twenty-five could be counted as regular attendants.

"In this system each boy is given credit for service each year, whether he takes part in interschool games or not. If, at the end of his senior year, he has not competed in the required number of games for a letter his service points usually will award him the coveted letter if he has faithfully practiced during the four years of his high school term. This system has been used to encourage freshmen and sophomores principally.

"Bloomfield's football team last fall won all but one game of a nine game schedule, winning undisputed championship of the Little Hawk Conference, and winning the life-size silver football trophy."

A new gymnasium and a full program of athletics are reported for the Lincolntown Public Schools of Mahtomedi, Minnesota, by Superintendent Harry E. Rumpel.

"The new school and gym were opened April 1, 1931. The gym extends to the rear of the building, forming a capital T. The gym measures 56 feet by 72 feet, with an additional stage of 22 feet by 40 feet off one end, making it available for auditorium purposes. The ceiling is of weather board; the floor of mastic tile with basketball court lines inlaid. The floor is proving most desirable for basketball use.

"We made our own hoisting device for one of the backboards, and have a splendid installation. So far, we have purchased two 5 foot by 8 foot mats for tumbling and wrestling.

"At present, our schools have developed only through the ninth grade, but we are adding one year of high school each term. Next year, a complete schedule of basketball and football games will be run off with second teams of surrounding communities. In two years, interscholastic games will be scheduled with first teams.

"The gym is also to be used by Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and men's and women's gym classes; in fact, we have a community here where use of the gym is never ending."

W. J. Lembcke experienced a successful year, especially in track, as coach in the High School at Spencer, South Dakota. His report is as follows:

"The past year was my first year as a coach, having graduated from Sioux Falls College in 1930. I started football at Spencer and will have a six game schedule next fall.

GOLDSMITH FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT

The P. Goldsmith Sons Co.
Athletic Goods Manufacturers
CINCINNATI, OHIO - U.S.A.

1931-32



A Pre-view of 1931 Goldsmith Football Equipment

A new and condensed catalog which fully illustrates and describes a selected line of football equipment especially designed for university, college and high school use.

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Is a "counter irritant" ointment — Capsicum base — prepared especially to relieve the congestion caused by sprains, strains and Charley horse.

It creates a warmth which stimulates the circulation of the blood. This circulation has been retarded by tissue which was damaged when the injury occurred. By drawing new blood into the affected parts these destroyed cells are carried away bringing relief and restoring a normal condition, quickly. This is nature's method, accelerated by Athletic Red Hot Ointment.

Application is simple — just apply it over the injury. Within 5 minutes, it will create a warmth which will continue for 4 or 5 hours. If necessary, it can be covered with a light cloth, held on by adhesive tape. It WILL NOT BLISTER.

It replaces heat pads and lights giving the same warming, stimulating action at a much lower cost, and with a much simpler application.

2 oz.	School price	\$0.25
4 oz.		.45
Pound		1.45
5 Pound		6.25

Order from your sporting goods dealer or

THE CRAMER CHEMICAL CO.
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NOTE: This product is manufactured in the same laboratories with the nationally famous Athletic Liniment.

Advertisement.

"We won fifteen out of nineteen games in the basketball season and also the D. M. H. Conference championship. I started track and put on an invitational track meet here. We took first place in competition with six nearby towns.

"We sent a medley relay team to the Dells High Meet (twenty-two schools were entered, including the largest in the state). We set the sprint medley record of 3:54.8 for the meet. We won the D. M. H. Conference Meet by a ten point margin and hope to qualify several boys for the State Meet at Pierre, May 16th.

Organization of a boys' club was the means employed by E. M. Keeny, coach of the Gypsum, Kansas, High School, who has been elected Superintendent for next year. His report follows:

"Early in the fall of 1930, a boys' club, called the Activity Club, was organized. This club is composed of all high school boys who care to belong. Its purpose is to create and maintain school spirit in athletics. The club called for careful guidance, as the boys were prone to be 'hard' on the boy who did not come out for the teams. To overcome a big share of this tendency, I managed to get the club to sponsor an intramural program. The events we are using consist of basketball, horseshoes, tennis, volley ball, tug-of-war and baseball throw. About 90 per cent of the students in the high school are participating. This is the first time an intramural program has been undertaken and the boys are very much interested. A small cup will be presented the winning class. Boxing is another new feature we have worked in on meeting nights.

"On Community Day, which is the last day of school, we are planning on a big day athletically: a track and tennis meet in the morning and a baseball game in the afternoon, following the big basket dinner."

Athletics at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, High School are under the direction of Jeff Farris, who will return next year in the same capacity. Perry Norris is assistant football coach and head track coach, and Dale Nuss is grade school supervisor and intramural assistant.

The intramural program was enlarged at Okmulgee this past year to include track, tennis, golf, wrestling, baseball, boxing, horseshoes and basketball.

Lighting equipment was installed last fall on the football field and a new stadium unit of 1,000 seats was added. New sod was placed on the gridiron and the field enclosed with a new steel fence.

Interscholastic teams participated in football, basketball, track, golf, wrestling and tennis. The football team won the state championship in 1928 and again in 1929. It lost only two games in 1930. Nine games are on the 1931 football schedule.

A plan for the naming of team captains is discussed below by John B. Sullivan of the Hamilton, Texas, High School.

"This problem of electing or selecting captains for athletic teams is one that has caused most coaches no little worry. I have solved it, as far as my work is concerned, by the selective and elective methods combined. Though the idea is by no means original with me, I have heard of no coach who uses the exact plan I have followed.

"When the football season closed in 1928, we had several candidates for the captaincy of the 1929 team who were apparently deserving of the honor. It was clear that an election would split the club and cause friction between two factions. This was not a peculiar situation by any means. To settle the argument, I announced that there would be no election, and that the matter would be settled in the fall when football season opened.

"On the day before the first game, I called the boys around me and told them what I planned to do. They agreed that it was the best way to solve the matter, so we worked it thus:

"I appointed a captain to act for the game next day. During the following week I watched the men closely, and appointed the one I thought most deserving for the next game. I kept this up all season, using five different captains for eleven games. Every week the boys worked hard for the honor. I do not believe anything I have ever tried has caused the players to study the game harder and to watch their conduct on the field and off as closely as this did.

"At the end of the season I called them together again and had the letter men elect by written vote the boy who they thought had made them the best captain. He was then announced as the best leader on the squad and given a special award for his season's work.

"This plan worked so well that I have continued using it. As I see it, it has several outstanding advantages over the old method of electing a captain several months before the season opens. First, the members of the team work hard from week to week, since appointments are made for knowledge of the rules and willingness to 'put out,' rather than for natural ability to carry a football, as is often the case under the old elective system. Second, the man who is elected at the end of the season knows that he is re-

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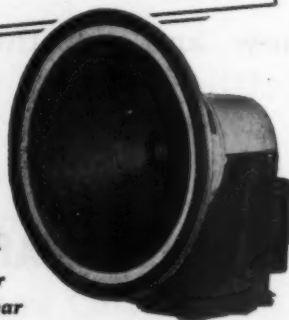
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ceiving the honor for having 'delivered the goods,' and not for mere popularity with members of the club. Third, the coach has a captain to work with in every game who he knows is going to carry out orders as they are given."

"In the year of 1930, Cheyenne won five football games, lost four and tied one," writes J. H. Powell, coach of this Wyoming high school.

"We had more than 100 boys playing basketball all season, and ran a cadet league of four teams. Cheyenne High School won the basketball tournament at Laramie. This makes Cheyenne's third championship in basketball during the last six years. Inter-scholastic boxing was started here for the first time, and a home and home boxing tournament was held with Wheatland.

"I plan to return to Cheyenne next year."

"Lebanon Valley College is working on plans now for an entire new athletic plant," writes E. E. Mylin. "The present athletic field will be abandoned and a new location has been bought. On it will be located a combination field house and gymnasium, with large size basketball floor. A new football, baseball and hockey field, together with tennis courts, outdoor handball courts and track, will be built. There will be plenty of room also for practice fields, and a swimming pool will be added later.

"The whole project is expected to be completed within two years and when finished will be one of the most complete and best small college plants in the country."

Intramural athletics are given especial emphasis at California College of Los Angeles, according to the Director, Ralph W. Welch.

"Physical education at this institution is compulsory for four years. Our motto is *Athletics for all, and all for athletics*. Our chief aim is to assist every student in learning an athletic hobby which can be pursued as a leisure time activity later on in life. In fact, no one is permitted to graduate unless he has attained a certain degree of proficiency in some athletic sport. Our program is of the natural type, wide in scope, varied in nature and based upon the instincts and interests of the individual.

"While we have some splendid varsity teams, our intercollegiate program is not permitted to submerge a splendid intramural program of activities which run throughout the year. It is attracting over 70 per cent of our entire student body into some form of actual competition."

Giving every student a thorough course in physical training is to be

the aim of King College next year, according to Wesley Davis, Sports Editor, King News, King College, Bristol, Tennessee.

"Physical training for the entire student body has been tried two or three times in King College, but it will be only in this coming year that the outcome of the labors of the leaders of this movement in the past will be realized. The young men who enter King in the future in poor physical condition will not have to rely on their own efforts to improve their conditions, as they have had to do in the past, when they had no supervised or well-planned system of physical training. Beginning in September, 1931, a new and thorough course in physical training will be introduced into the curriculum. This training will be under the direction of Lt. Com. W. A. Richardson, who will retire from the Navy in June to take over this work.

"The purpose of this course is to give every student a thorough course in physical training. This work will occupy four hours a week for at least three years and will be required of all students, with due consideration, of course, to the individual's physical needs. College credit will be given.

"Not only will there be the routine exercises in the form of calisthenics and physical drills, but, in addition, the organized games, including football, basketball, baseball and track, will be carried on in appropriate seasons. Then, for the ones who are not capable of making the various teams to represent the school in inter-scholastic contests, there will be intramural games organized and carried on throughout the year. Each boy will be enrolled in some sport or sports, to be determined by his physical examination, inclinations, and proficiency.

"Aside from the invaluable benefits to be derived by the students in the point of health and physical stamina, these courses in physical education will be of great value to the young men who expect to enter the coaching or teaching profession.

"Lt. Com. Richardson, who takes over this work at King, is well qualified for the task, having had much experience along this line at the Naval Academy and in the Navy."

The following report is from Francis M. Johnson, Head Coach, State Teachers College, Millersville, Pennsylvania:

"This was my first year at the local college. We were runners-up for the State Teachers College basketball championship with fourteen victories out of sixteen games.

"We are starting intercollegiate

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You may make a fast player a trifle faster by shaving down on his equipment weight. But at the same time you may be sacrificing his equipment's protective strength. Such a sacrifice isn't worth the candle. For it greatly increases the player's chances of getting injured. And so you lose out in the end—for no matter how sure-fire a scorer he is, he's useless to you every time he lands on the "Disabled List" . . .

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track and field work for the first time and have a fine first year team. I am using only freshmen and sophomores and will continue to build next season.

From J. A. Moore, Athletic Director of Bluefield Institute, Bluefield, West Virginia, comes the following report:

"My work last year was very successful, for my first year as head coach. The outlook for next season seems to be very promising.

"Negro football is yet in its infancy, but I believe that it is growing with rapid strides, and in a few years will have gained its place among other sports. With such information as that given in your magazine and access to the many coaching schools, there is no reason why Negro football should not mature.

"I am to be at Bluefield during the coming year. My contribution to athletics has been teaching clean sportsmanship, hard fighters, and studious athletes, plus the science of the game."

The following information comes from Paul F. Switzer, coach of football and track at Cody High School, Wyoming:

"Our school has spread out in athletics the past year and our record shows ten football games won and one lost. We won our Basin championship and were runners-up in the state.

"Our track season has consisted of seven meets, all of which we won, including the championship of the Basin, making it the third in three years. Two Basin records were broken and one tied.

"Plans are forming to build a new athletic field, including football field, quarter-mile running track, baseball field and tennis courts. The school program has been larger the past year than before and more boys have competed. I will be located here again next year."

An active athletic program is being carried on at North Little Rock, Arkansas, High School by the director, C. S. Blackburn, who writes as follows:

"Our expansion program consisted of a new athletic field for 1930. We have located it just north of our new senior high school building. It is 600 feet long and 350 feet wide, and is surrounded by a chain link wire fence and a hedge set three feet inside.

"We have a steel stand that seats 3,040 persons, and night football equipment of 96,000 watts capacity. We played eight games at night, the first home game being the first night high school contest in central Arkansas. Our home attendance increased

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**Vacation is
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IN another week or two, you'll be off for the North or the South or the East or the West. You'll be thinking in terms of golf, tennis, fish, or spare tires. No time then to think of football! And, before you know it, September will be crawling up on you—September and football.

You'll be needing all your waking hours then for teaching fundamentals, devising new plays, and perfecting old ones. No time then to think of ordering supplies!

So you'll save yourself a lot of grief if you check up on equipment *now*. Then, see your Dubow dealer, let him know what you need, and he'll do the rest.



Dubow Ellis Shield Irons

Dubow D45 football—a valve type ball of superior material and workmanship—approved by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. This ball is a favorite with coaches for games. For practice and intramural competition, many coaches have adopted the F65, a less expensive ball similar to the D45 in construction but not quite equal to the high standards set for the Federation Approved D45.

and for vacation—Golf

Twenty-five years ago, Andy Robertson was playing around the course at Old St. Andrew's in Scotland. Now, after twenty-four years of designing clubs in America, he's at the head of the Dubow golf department.

Dubow golf clubs are made by golfers for golfers. Every man in Andy's department is a golfer and has had at least five years of experience in making clubs.

No matter how hard you are to satisfy, you'll find a Dubow club made for you—they come in all sizes, weights, and grades.

You'll like the Dubow grip, too. It's made with a special preparation of Andy's which is found on no other make of club. The grip has a tacky feeling that makes the club feel cool in your hands, no matter how hot the day or how long you use the club.

Dubow representatives will visit all summer coaching schools in the Middle West. "Dutch" Clarno, formerly of Illinois, will be in Indiana and Michigan, and Al Gowan, coach of Macalester College, will visit schools in Iowa and Minnesota. Ask them about Dubow equipment. Send for spring and summer catalog.

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Ideal climate—every convenience—low living costs—all recreational facilities—golf, tennis, handball, swimming.

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Camp Directors and Councilors, Playground Supervisors and Assistants will find the Ace Manual on the prevention and treatment of athletic injuries a never-failing source of instruction and aid for treating minor injuries that are almost inevitable in the course of the summer.

Ace Bandages, elastic without rubber, give support and passive massage and, at the same time, are porous, cool and comfortable.

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about 66 per cent over the previous year.

"We have added golf to our inter-school competition, and award letters on the same basis as other sports."

John C. Cummings of the Pullman Free School of Manual Training, Chicago, Illinois, reports expansion as to the numbers participating in all major sports in his school. Golf and tennis have been introduced this year to the interscholastic program for the first time. Formation of a new basketball association called the Private School League has helped to improve basketball at Pullman.

"We are building a new baseball field this spring," writes Mr. Cummings. "It will be drained, sodded, and have facilities equal to the new football field completed last year."

The following description of his athletic plant was sent in by A. N. Smith, Athletic Director:

"Elyria, Ohio, High School has one of the finest athletic plants in the state. Eighteen acres are inclosed and contain two practice football fields, eight tennis courts, a baseball diamond and the football field. The football field is inclosed by a forty-eight inch anchor post fence and surrounded by the quarter-mile track with a concrete curb. A complete concrete stadium with 3,280 seats is on one side with 3,600 steel bleacher seats on the other. Another feature is the \$10,000 lighting system for night football. Enough parking space is provided for 1,000 machines.

"Elyria is justly proud of its fine athletic layout that was made possible by the Board of Education and a \$35,000 stadium donation by Mr. William Ely."

Baseball has recently been revived as a sport at Greensburg High School in Indiana, according to the Physical Director, Frank Pruitt, who writes as follows:

"Baseball, fifteen years ago, was the major sport here in our school, but it had not been played for several years. Three years ago, half of the boys in our high school had never seen a baseball game of any kind. I started baseball here two years ago and we have quite an interest in it now. This summer we are conducting a summer baseball league of one hundred boys, three days a week, for eight weeks. This was started last year on a smaller scale.

"We are after an out-of-door game to go with our basketball. Basketball will finance the baseball. We have no football here.

"The city recently gave the school a five acre tract of land, rectangular in shape, which will do for football, track and baseball. It is being used

for baseball this spring. Our city has a population of about 6,000. The senior high school enrolls 325.

"Our basketball team won the sectional and regional tournaments and went to the state tournament for the first time in the school's history."

J. W. L. Kaufman, Superintendent of Carbonado, Washington, Public Schools, writes as follows:

"It may be of interest to know that we have built a new gymnasium at Carbonado, Washington, costing \$30,000. The building (of red brick and tile), aside from the regular gym features, contains a large social hall and kitchen and serves us as a community center.

"Our basketball team, though small and light, was good enough to get into the district semi-finals. We introduced football last year; so we are represented in all the major sports. Jack Conner is our head coach, with Lynn G. Robinson as his assistant."

S. W. Wright gives the following information about his work:

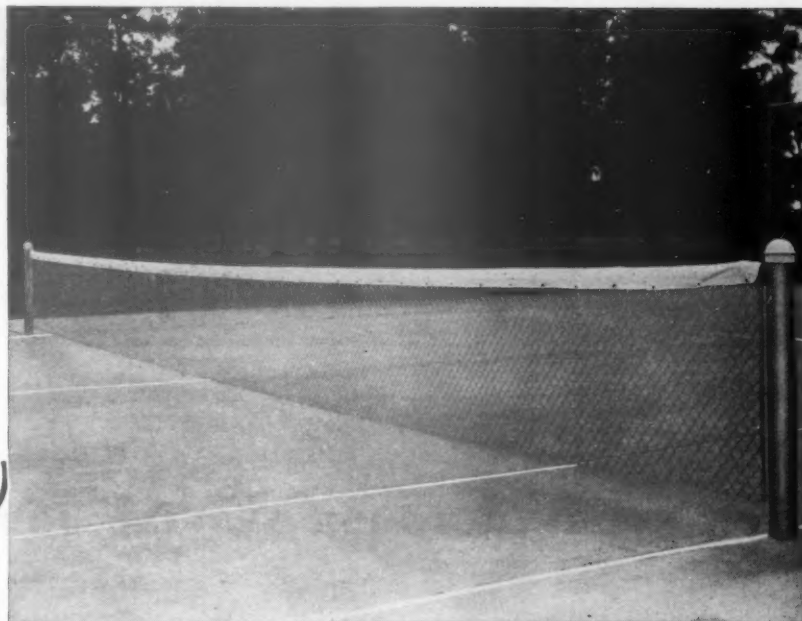
"In my first year of work in Littleton, New Hampshire, High School, I have broadened the scope of athletics. Where, in years past, athletics have been for but one team, this year I have allowed two and three complete teams to play in some of my football games and have used substitutes freely in the other sports. The reaction has been noticeable. More have come out for athletics, and have stayed out during the seasons.

"I expect to increase the number competing next year, when I will return for my second year here."

For eight years, James K. Harper has been associated with athletics at Thomasville High School. As President of the South Georgia Coaches' Association, he is in close touch with the athletic situation in his section and gives the following comprehensive report:

"Athletics are on a better basis in South Georgia at the present time than ever before. There are more students taking part in the various forms of athletics than at any time previously. There are more good coaches, more sympathetic school officials, and more loyalty between the townspeople and the athletic directors. More good is being derived from actual participation in the games than any one ever dreamed of before.

"These improvements may be attributed to the new type of athletic directors that the schools are employing. Many of the schools now offer positions that pay good salaries, which make it worth while to stay in a system more than one or two years. Not so much emphasis is being placed



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Chicago Gymnasium Equipment Co.
1835 West Lake Street
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

*The New 1931 Catalog
Is Out
Write for One Today*

upon the actual winning of the games. The fans are demanding that the teams play clean, and are willing to permit the coaches to handle the situation to suit themselves. There are no sideline coaches now.

"Schools buy good equipment, and, consequently, there are few if any injuries. In the eight years that I have been connected with the athletic department of Thomasville, a city of 12,000, there have never been any injuries more serious than dislocated shoulder blades.

"Attendance has grown in proportion to the methods of handling the teams. Eight years ago, there were not enough paid customers at our games to make it possible to buy shoes for the boys. Fifty to seventy-five dollars was a big gate. Last year over \$3,000 were taken in at one game. Almost all schools have good fields upon which to play, and the gates are in most cases being used to finance the building of these fields and field houses.

"The eligibility rules are so drawn up and are so fair that there is very little argument over players. The men composing the rules committee have been so fair that no one ever thinks of questioning the eligibility of players. I think this is a healthy state of affairs, especially in case of high schools where oftentimes the desire to win by both fans and coaches makes a great deal of trouble for the other schools, which results in lack of confidence.

"Track is making great progress; both track and baseball are going to be much better in the years to come. In my own school there is a baseball league composed of six teams with fourteen players to the team. They play three games a week, and in that way seventy-five to eighty boys are playing baseball each week. We believe this is better than having a so-called varsity where only ten to twelve boys take part.

"Nearly every school with six boys has a basketball team, and they are good ones, too. Vienna, a team that went far in the National Tournaments, is representative of these smaller schools. It is said, however, by the larger schools in a spirit of jealousy that these smaller schools have hoops around each telephone pole and, as the boys go back and forth from school or from town, they throw the balls through the hoops the year round; and consequently, the larger towns that play football and other games never have a chance to beat these fellows.

"School officials are very co-operative and the athletic programs are held in check so that they can in no way be said to cause overemphasis.

"Scouting is done above board in all cases, and the visiting scouts are offered the best seats at the games and given free tickets. There is a coaches' association which meets independently and makes or suggests plans to be submitted to the school officials. Nearly all coaches have a heavy teaching schedule, and those who seem to think that athletic directors have nothing to do off the field should visit these schools and see these coaches working algebra, performing experiments in science, or teaching history and many other subjects. Many of the coaches think that coaching is simply a diversion from their regular duties.

"Many of the coaches are Sunday school teachers, or officers in various churches and members of civic organizations in their cities, proving that the coaches are able to mingle with the best that the cities have to offer, and without any exceptions they have the confidence of the whole community.

"Athletics are indeed on a firm basis in this section."

L. J. Vincent, who has had unusual success in developing baseball teams, explains the system he uses at Colon High School in Michigan.

"Our school has two problems as far as athletics are concerned: one financial, and the other to develop material enough for our teams. Our school is situated in a town of about 1,000 people, and has an enrollment of less than seventy boys in the four upper grades. This means that material is not plentiful as far as numbers are concerned, and we have therefore turned to developing what material we have to the highest degree possible. We have been most successful in baseball.

"Briefly our method is this: When baseball practice is called in the spring we find out the position which each candidate wishes to play. Then the candidates are divided up into teams, with each boy playing the position he likes, as far as possible. The first week of practice is in reality a tournament between the teams, each playing a three inning game, and usually two games during the week. At the end of the week, the two most promising candidates for each position are selected from the group and these make up the nucleus of the regular team. Those eliminated are not through with baseball—far from it. These boys are then used as a basis for interclass and interschool teams; others from the high school, and the sixth, seventh and eighth grades making up the league teams. These boys play their games at noon and usually have time for a



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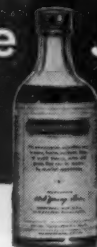
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five or six inning game during the noon hour.

"When a member of one of the school teams shows that he has developed sufficiently, he is moved up to the regular squad, and when one of the regulars gets on a slump he is shifted to the school league until he recovers. And the recovery seldom takes more than three days. Each league team boy knows that he has a chance at the varsity and strives to improve. Using the high school regulars as umpires makes them study the rules and appreciate the umpire's job. The way to learn a game is to play it. This method certainly works, because in addition to the regular squad I could pick two other teams almost the equal of the average high school team.

"This system has developed material so that I have five capable pitchers on the regular squad along with three equally capable catchers. By this method there is no opportunity for interest in baseball to wane. Each boy from the sixth grade up is intent on making the regular team some day. Let those schools which have a dearth of material try this system. If it works in a school with less than seventy boys, it should work anywhere. Playing creates interest, and interest creates enthusiasm."

An effective intramural program is carried on at Rock Falls Township High School by R. S. Akey, whose report follows:

"Rock Falls, Illinois, High School continued to carry out its expansion program of physical education and athletics this year. A four year medical examination record has been adopted for every boy participating in athletics of any form. Last fall our football was divided into three divisions, and each division played games with corresponding groups in neighboring schools. This arrangement brought out fifty-five of our ninety boys for football. A basketball league took care of all the boys outside of the two interscholastic squads. For spring intramurals, we have track and a playground ball league. A check of the boys participating in varsity and intramural athletics shows that 98 per cent of our boys took part.

"Our physical education and athletic programs are closely integrated, the various athletic skills being taught and practiced through achievement tests in the regular physical education classes.

"A new six-lane cinder track was built around the football field, thus providing ideal facilities for track and field meets.

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"I am locating in Rock Falls for the fourth time next year."

"We have quite an extensive program in athletics," reports J. E. Robinson, coach of the Stevenson, Alabama, High School. During the past season Coach Robinson's teams lost only two out of twelve games in football, one in basketball and two in baseball. He will coach at Stevenson again next year.

Linn Grove, Iowa, High School athletics have enjoyed phenomenal success during the past year under the direction of Coach Lyle Strom. This town of less than 500 inhabitants won five and tied one out of eight football games, won seventeen basketball games, in addition to winning the sectional tournament, won three of five baseball games, and made a creditable showing in the county track meet. In addition to varsity competition an intramural program comprising interclass competition in baseball and track was carried out successfully. Coach Strom, a former Morningside College athlete, will return to Linn Grove next year.

"In physical training this spring we are stressing 'kitten' or playground ball," reports F. W. Wakefield of Emmetsburg, Iowa. "The interest at the beginning was light, but with some new balls, bats, and some neatly marked off diamonds, it was all changed. At one building we have teams in all grades. At this building we have five diamonds in use at one time and this takes care of nearly 100 children during play periods.

"During physical training classes, for the larger boys we have two leagues and the teams in these leagues are playing a schedule of ten or eleven games. The teams with the highest percentage at the close of the scheduled games are to play a 'World Series.' After each game, we post the per cents of each team on the bulletin board. This helps to keep up the interest, and all teams are anxious for the next games.

"The lower grades have their games, too. They schedule games with each other or with the same grade in another building. To top it all off, the teachers at one building have a game scheduled with the eighth grade girls. Of course, all the children at this building are looking forward to this game, for their teachers are to play. From what I observe, though the teachers are a little too slow and the game has been postponed a couple of times, all the while the girls are getting better."

R. B. Sorbel reports a satisfactory year at Newell, South Dakota.

"I have had good success at Newell this year. In football we lost one



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game out of seven. We scored in these games 100 points to the opponents' 14. In basketball we won fifteen games out of nineteen played. We were runners-up in the Butte County Tournament held at Belle Fourche, South Dakota. We were runners-up in the District Tournament played at Spearfish, South Dakota. The team that beat us in the District played in the finals in the State Tournament; so I consider the team I had this year very good. In track I have had a good, balanced team. We won the Butte County Track Meet held at Newell, May 1. We scored 53½ points; next closest was Belle Fourche, with 36 points.

"I have signed to coach at Belle Fourche and my contract takes effect this fall."

Athletic Director J. Fred Cline sends the following report from the Benson County Agricultural and Training School of Maddock, North Dakota:

"I have been here three years and will be here for some time to come. We have had wonderful success the past two years. We played thirty-two games of basketball this season and lost only five by a total of 17 points. We scored 1,017 points to our opponents' 410. We had one of the finest teams in this section.

"We have formulated plans for an athletic program similar to the one discussed in your April issue.

"Yours is the best journal I receive and I wouldn't miss a copy. More power to you—I shall always be a subscriber."

Rock Springs High School, Wyoming, according to C. H. Blanchard, "won the Southwestern Wyoming Championship in both football and basketball. Football and basketball teams were undefeated in Conference play. The basketball team won twenty-four and lost two games, including State Tournament games, where the team went to the semi-finals.

"Rock Springs is assured a new gymnasium with a playing floor of 74 feet by 50 feet and a seating capacity of over one thousand by the passing of the school bonds, totaling \$350,000. Work on the new high school will start soon.

"Two intramural basketball tournaments were held this year. Twenty teams were entered in the Pre-season Tourney, and twenty-three teams were in the final Post-season Tourney. Letter men did not participate in either tournament.

"Track has increased in popularity this year, and Rock Springs High School had its largest and best inter-class meet to date.

"I am working on a thesis for a master's degree in physical education by trying to determine standards in athletic events for Wyoming boys."

Curtis A. Beaty, coaching his first year, had an undefeated baseball team at Mission, Texas. His report follows:

"I have been in Mission only this year and we have had fair success in our athletic conquests. In baseball, we were undefeated champions of the Rio Grande Valley and were high in the district in other sports. We hope to do even better the coming year."

The athletic situation in Asotin High School, Washington, is reported by Coach Arthur Jones:

"During the past year, besides our interschool activities in basketball, we instituted an intramural or interclass tournament. We have also at the present time an interclass tennis tournament going, in which well over 50 per cent of the students enrolled in the high school are participating. Track was started last year for the first time for several years. We do not have football as a sport in the high school."

The following report on athletics at Huntington Beach, California, is from the Director of Athletics, Harry M. Sheue:

"Athletics are certainly on the up and up in southern California. I believe that most of this is due to the fact that schools here sponsor the smaller class squads with regular league schedules in all sports. Classes A, B, C and D are based upon a four point system: (1) age, (2) weight, (3) height and (4) grade in school. These teams receive almost as much attention and support as do the varsity teams. Practically all coaches and principals are agreed that this system is educationally sound. Why should a boy be deprived of the benefits of athletics because he is younger than the other boys, because he does not weigh so much, because he is not so tall, or because he has not progressed so far in school as others."

"This is my sixth year as a coaching member in the Orange League, and athletics have made a remarkable progress during this period."

"One other organization I believe is worthy of mention. The coaches of the Orange League have formed an association which meets every other Monday night. We have had a regular attendance of from twenty to thirty. We draw up schedules and agreements, discuss rules, compare programs, bring in outside physical education men for lectures and demonstrations, and sometimes 'fight and argue.' But the whole thing has undoubtedly resulted in a better under-

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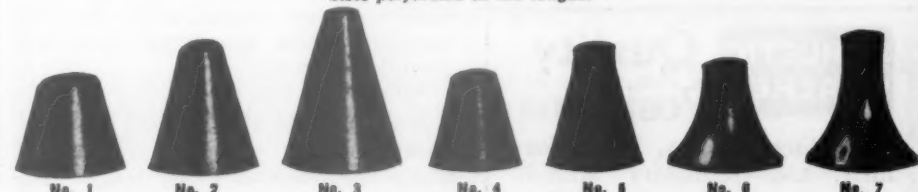


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standing between us, as there have been very few unpleasant differences under actual competition."

The following report comes from William S. Terry of the Bowling Green teachers college.

"Athletics and physical education at Western Kentucky State Teachers College have experienced remarkable growth during the past three years, with the year 1930-31 by far the most successful. Interest in physical education has been on the increase since the Kentucky legislature made an appropriation for the Health and Physical Education Building which was completed in February, 1931. This building furnishes ample facilities for all phases of physical education with large locker rooms, special exercise rooms and classrooms for health and physical education, in addition to a floor space of 100 feet wide by 200 feet long and a seating capacity of 4,500. In the past two years the staff has grown from two to five members.

"For the first time in its history the Western Kentucky State Teachers College has sponsored an intramural program for men. This program consists of schedules and tournaments in basketball, volley ball, playground ball, horseshoe pitching, tennis and baseball, in which over 600 men take active parts. Over 1,200 men are enrolled in the activity courses in physical education. Beginning next year, a four year course in teachers training for physical education majors will be offered.

"In addition to this, track and field have been added to the list of major sports during the past year, and the school now has representative teams in this sport as well as in football, basketball and baseball.

John L. Starrett, Athletic Director of his school, writes as follows: "The school with which I am connected, the Junior Order Home School, is sponsored by the Junior Order United American Mechanics a patriotic fraternity. There are over a thousand children here, orphans of deceased members whose ages range from one to eighteen years.

"Plans are now under way to build a track around the football field. A baseball field will be constructed along the lines of a big league diamond, also inside the stadium, thus making it the most complete athletic plant in northwestern Ohio."

W. P. Durrett of Oak Cliff High School, Dallas, Texas, reports 45,000 were in attendance at his first night football game.

Expansion of the intramural program is reported by Oliver J. Adams, Director of Physical Education in the

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Dover, New Hampshire High School.

"We had a large increase in our intramural basketball program which, I would say, was due to more emphasis being placed upon this sport by the Director, more time allotted for the various teams to use the high school gymnasium, elimination of other minor sports such as indoor track and badminton, and, possibly, the fact that we had a good high school team which won the state title."

Earl Anderson writes as follows:

"I have been employed as Coach at Pukwana, South Dakota, for another year. Next year we hope to add track and baseball to our major sports. Tennis is our school minor sport."

Coach Ervin W. F. Schultz of Lemmon, South Dakota, reports a proposed school building which will contain a gymnasium.

For the first time in its history, Midland College carried on a complete intramural program under the direction of Coach Karl A. Lawrence. The basketball team won its first Nebraska College Athletic Conference championship.

"Next year," writes J. F. MacDowell, Director of Physical Education of Arcade, New York, High School, "cross-country, boxing and wrestling will be added to the list of sports."

W. A. Johnson, writes as follows from Clinton, South Carolina, where he has been Athletic Director for sixteen years:

"During the year 1930-31, the Presbyterian College has moved to the peak of her success in athletics, this being the greatest year that Presbyterian College has ever had in athletics. The 1930 football team won the S. I. A. A. Championship of the south, winning nine games and losing one. In the last seven games, the Presbyterian team was not scored on."

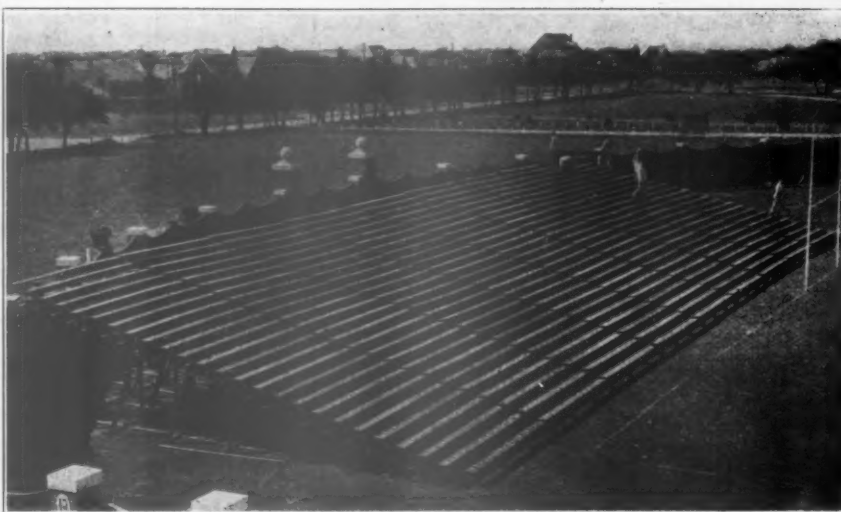
Why Continue Intercollegiate Athletics?

(Continued from page 17)

terested in specializing in them.

In conclusion, then, there are, in my estimation, two outstanding reasons why intercollegiate athletics should be continued in a highly competitive form. These reasons are as follows: (1) It is the best way of offering the superior athlete an incentive to continue regular and intelligent training in his specialty. (2) The regular, well-organized training of a varsity man is in his case actually an educational medium of great value.

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